A Booke of Glamorganshires Antiquities.

By Rice Merrick Esqr

1578

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

IN 1825 the late Sir Thomas Phillipps printed at Middle Hill a book by Rice Merrick, otherwise Ryce Myryke, entitled, "Morganiæ Archaiographia."

The copies so printed are very scarce and difficult to obtain, and having access to one I have arranged with some friends to reprint the same.

The only known MS. is in the possession of Queen's College, Oxford; and I beg to record my thanks to the Reverend, the Provost and the Fellows of that College for liberty to have the proof sheets of the present publication examined with such MS., which has been done.

I may mention that this MS. is very beautifully and clearly written on foolscap paper, and from the style of writing it would appear to have been written from 1660 to 1680, and there is a passage which must have been interpolated in the original from which it was copied during the lifetime of Sir Edward Stradling, who died 5 September, 1686.

Ryce Myryke the author is said to have lived at Cottrell, and it appears from the table, at page 43 of the book, that he was the owner of part of the manor of Saint Nicholas, and further, from p. 115, that he was Clerk of the Peace for the county. He had, therefore, ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the county as it was in his own time, and his description of contemporary matters is probably accurate.

Mr. Clark has given Myryke's pedigree in the Cambrian Archæological Journal, vol. VIII, 3rd series, p. 112, but it is the opinion of Mr. Floyd that this pedigree is not correct for

the following reasons, viz., that there is an inquisition post mortem of 29 Eliz. No. 232, on the death of Richard Amerike, Gentleman, who died on 1 March, 1587, leaving Morgan his son and heir, aged 29 years. The inquisition on the death of this Morgan (Bundle 41, No. 111) taken at Cardiff, 13th Jan., 22 Jas. 1, states his heiress as Barbara, aged 9½ years, the daughter of Rees his son.

It is most likely that the name Richard, in the first mentioned inquisition, is a mistake for Rees or Ryce, and that this person was the author of the MS., especially as he died in 1587, and the list of Sheriffs in the MS. (p. 118) ends in 1584; and it is obvious from the contents of the MS. that it could not have been written by the son of a man who was only 29 years old in 1587.

The following is a copy of a letter from Myryke to Sir Edward Stradling, taken from the Stradling Correspondence. It will be seen to refer to the Register of Neath, which is so often mentioned in the MS., and which is now unfortunately lost.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL S^{s} EDWARDE STRADLING, KNIGHT.

If good will in deservinge your gentlenes and civilitye towards me, wth an earnest desyre to fynde occatyone and opportunity to shewe the effect thereof, were a sufficient recompence for the same, then assuredly were I not farr in yor debt; but, wantinge occasion to putt good will in use, the desire must countvayle the effect. Herein-closed I send yor worshipps booke, wherin the state of Glamorgan for a longe tyme in many things ys pserved from oblivyon, and deserveth thankefull acceptaunc̃. And, because I meane to contynew yor debter, I crave the lone of the register of Neath (wherein att my last being wth you I found somewhat of Justyn) and yt shalbe safely kept and sent home at yor pfixed tyme. And seinge that yow refuce the things which others most fervently crave and desyre, v̄z: gaynes and pfytt; and althoughe by just meanes due, yet in respect of the zeale ye beare to the publique comodity of yor country before yor owne pvate wealth, yow contemne and forsake the same, I would wish others to have but that effectyon, not seeke extraordinary meanes to exact more then due, as you have in forsaking yor due, although rated wth as much lenity and favour as such matters were at any tyme: therefore I pray yor worshipp to send me by this bearer the extract, and I doubt

not but others wilbe as glad thereof as yow were moved with pity. Leving over longe to troble yow, I comytt yow and yo^rs to God's p'servac̃on. From St Nicholas 18 Decem. 1574.

At your commaundem^t,

RYS MIRIKE.

It has been suggested to me that it would make this reprint of Myryke's MS. of more value if Leland's account of Glamorganshire, contained in the 4th vol. of his Itinerary, were published with it, inasmuch as Leland wrote before or about the time of the Statutes of Henry VIII, constituting the present Shire of Glamorgan, and Myryke about 50 years afterwards; and I have accordingly reprinted the portion of Leland, referred to above, and have procured such reprint to be examined with the original MS. at the Bodleian Library.

With regard to the historical portion of Myryke's work it would seem that he used a Welsh MS., called Cutta Kyvarrwydd, and written about 1445, which is now in the Peniarth Library (see Catalogue of Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth. Arch. Cambrensis for 1869, vol. VIII, 3rd Series, p. 218).

The question as to the amount of authority to be allowed to Myryke's history is perhaps hardly settled, but it cannot be put very high.

The personal details as to Jestyn and Rhysap Tudor are undoubtedly fabulous. Rhys was killed in the Conquest of Brecon (see the Brut y Tywysogion, p. 47, Giraldus Cambrensis Rolls series, Iter Kamb, p. 90).

It is probable that the ultimate conquest of the Vale of Glamorgan was part of a general movement by William Rufus, carried out by Fitzhamon and other chiefs along the whole border and south coast of Wales in 1093, although perhaps a commencement had been made earlier, as there was fighting on the Rhymney in 1070 or 1072, and Cardiff was commenced in 1080, according to one MS. of the Brut (see Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. IV, pp. 678 to 681, and vol. V, pp. 110 and 111, Mr. Floyd's paper in the Archæological Journal, vol. XXVIII, p. 293).

Whether there were or not any quarrel between Welsh chieftains, which led some of them to assist the Normans, it will hardly be believed that the conquest of any particular portion of the marches, such as Glamorgan, was due to the invitation of the Welsh prince thereof for aid against a rival.

Mr. Clark attributes the concoction of the story of the conquest to a follower of the Stradlings (p. 18, Land of Morgan). Whether this be well founded or not the myth of the 12 knights or peers must surely have originated after the Stradlings, St. Johns, and Berkerolles had not only come into the county, but attained the position of tenants in capite.

Although the details of the history as to Rees, Jestyn, Eynon, and the 12 knights are not to be relied on, yet the substantial fact of the complete conquest and at least partial settlement of the Vale of Glamorgan, while the Hills were little affected, except that the Lord of Glamorgan even there (at any rate prior to 1262), took the place of the former King or Kings, is proved by the scanty references in works of history, the earliest available documentary evidence, the names of places and the customs of manors.

As reference is made by Myryke more than once to the legislation of Henry VIII as to Wales, it may be convenient to readers, who have not access to the Statutes, to extract here the portions specially affecting Glamorganshire.

Stat. 27 Henry VIII, Cap. 26, By section 2, The Laws of England are to be used in Wales, sec. 14 is as follows :—

Towns annexed to the County of Glamorgan.

XIV. "And that the lordships, towns, parishes, commotes, hundreds and cantreds of Gowerkilvy, Bishops Town, Landaffe, Singhnithe supra, Singhnithe subtus, Maskin, Ogmore, Glynerotheney Tallagarney, Ruthien, Tallavan, Lanblethyan, Lantwid, Tyeryal, Avan, Nethe, Landewey, and the Clays in the said country of Wales, and every of them, and all honours, lordships, castles, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments lying or being within the compass or precinct of the said lordships, towns, parishes, commotes, hundreds and cantreds, or any of them, in whose possession soever they be or shall be, and every part thereof, shall stand and be guildable for ever from and after the said feast of All-Saints, and shall be united, annexed and joined to and with

the county of Glamorgan, as a member part or parcel of the same. (2) And that the said shire of Glamorgan and Mordonnoke, and all the aforesaid lordships, towns, parishes, commotes hundreds and cantreds, united and annexed to the said County of Glamorgan, shall from and after the said feast of All-Saints be reputed, named, accepted and known by the name and shire of Glamorgan only, and by none other name."

XV. "And that from and after the said feast of All-Saints justice shall be ministred and executed to the King's subjects and inhabitants of the said county of Glamorgan according to the laws, customs and statutes of this realm of England, and after no Welch laws, and in such form and fashion as justice is ministred and used to the King's subjects within the three shires of North Wales." Justice executed in Glamorganshire.

By sec. 26 Commissioners were appointed to divide Wales into Hundreds, and by sec. 27 to inquire into the Laws and Customs of Wales.

By the Statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 26, the division of Wales into Hundreds is confirmed, but it must be observed that there were hundreds of Glamorgan before this date, as Newcastle Hundred is mentioned in a Turbervill Charter of 17 Hen. 8, printed Camb. Arch. Journal, 1864.

Sec. 2 of the last Act mentions Glamorgan as a shire of old and ancient time; and by other clauses a President and Council were appointed for Wales, and the Court of Great Sessions established, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Coroners ordered to be appointed, and the Laws of Inheritance and other laws altered.

I am indebted to Mr. Floyd for much assistance, and to Mr. David Lewis for procuring for me from Mr. Llywarch Reynolds, B.A., Oxon., the translations of the various Welsh words and phrases which occur in the book.

It is with the hope that this reprint will be of use to persons who are interested in the history of Glamorganshire, and who have not access to the original or Sir Thomas Phillipps' reprint that I venture to publish it.

Cardiff, 25 *July*, 1887.

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MORGANIÆ ARCHAIOGRAPHIA.

IF either the Estate of this Country of Glamorgan in time past, to all respects, were of us remembred, as of those that lived in foreworne ages; or that the present Estate thereof should be as well unto posterity knowne, as unto us that live at this present, it might be thought superfluous to write thereof: but because that either the negligence of such as in elder times lived, or not waying that time would consume the remembrance of things necessary and worthy to be knowne, have omitted to comitt the same in writing, by meanes whereof many things worthy of Remembrance are forgotten. For like as man, by a certaine instinct of nature, is desirous of Novelties, soe is hee of the knowledge of things past; whereby not only necessary & pleasant remembrance is attayned, but alsoe good examples to the Amendment of life. And as wee that live in this Age doe perfectly know the present Estate, So is it to be thought that our Ancestors in their severall times did the like: And as the memory of things done in former Ages by our Predecessors are partly buryed in oblivion for the causes before recited, Soe wee are to judge that the present Estate, unto us well knowne, will be, in tract of time, to our Posterity and Successors, if diligence do not prevent it. Wherefore, provoked with these causes, (God furthering mine attempt) I have taken in hand to intreate of the private Estate of Glamorgan, which in Lawes, Customes, and vsages, is knowne to be twice altered: First,

upon the wining thereof from the Brittans or Welshmen, the most ancient Inhabitants thereof, by Strangers, which is cōmonly termed the Conquest of Glamorgan: Secondarily, by the famous King Henry the Eighth, in the 27th yeare of his Tryumphant Reigne, when Wales was enabled with the benefitt of the Lawes of England; Soe that of necessity Glamorgan was ruled by three severall Governments:

But Judges circuits were not before the 34th of Henry ye 8th. See the 6th Acts.

1. The first, by the Brittanes before the wining or Conquest thereof.
2. The Second, after the Conquest by the L: thereof, untill that the Renowned King H: 8. restored Wales to inheritt the Lawes of England.
3. The third, from the 27th yeare of the said famous King H: untill this present time, by the Kings and Queenes of England.

Wherefore, like as the Dominion of the Brittanes was the first and most ancient, So I meane thereof first to write: Of the which I thinke it not necessary for mee to speake of every perticular thing that might be remembred, Aswell for that at this time I meane to treate but of this County of Glamorgan, being but part of Morganwg, and that since it is soe long time past, as neither should it be profitable to the Readers, or delectable to the hearers, Therefore I intend not to make any long discourse thereof, but sum̄arily and breifly overrunn and touch those things which are necessary to the knowledge of the rest; Whereunto these, as introductions or circumstances doe belong, joyning the end of the first with the begining and entrance of the second, Which I suppose to be the most ready way to the easy understanding of this matter, and the most direct order by mee to be prescribed to prosecute my purpose: but before I make any farther entrance, I thinke it not beside the matter to shew the Cause why this plot or portion of the Country enioyed the severall names, first Morganwg; secondarily, Glamorga' and Morganwg; and, lastly,

Glamorgan; and each differing from other in cause and quantity: for as it received three severall Regimentes, soe was it sundred or divided in three diverse wayes, as in the Sequell shall be remembered.

Difference between Glamorgan and Morg:

The difference betweene Glamorgan & Morganwg is such as the perticular differeth from the generall; for it appeareth that Glamorgan was in antient time but a small portion conteyned in Morganwg, as by the contents of both may be easily perceived; and as they were soe named of severall men or causes, soe Morganwg was knowne many hundred yeares before the other. The Welshmen or Brittons during their Soveraignty or regiment, used the Title of Lords of Morganwg; but after that, S[r] Robert ffitzhamon wan all the low Country called gladmorgan and some part of Morganwg, therefore hee tooke to him his Title of Dn̄s Glamorgan et Morganwg, and soe continued the rest after him.

Morganwg of great Antiquity.

Glamorgan and Morganwg.

How MORGANWG *and* GLAMORGAN *doe differ—Error of some late Writers—why they were soe named, and what every of them conteyned.*

THAT part of Wales now called by the name of Glamorgan only, and by none other, was sometime named Glamorgan and Morganwg, which, to be true, the Remembrance of many that live at this day can testify.

1. Recordes of the L:

Some late Writers, not understanding the Etimology of these two severall names, nor the difference betweene them, have attributed the cause of one to the other; whose oppinion, not farr differing from the truth, I minde not to disallow: but waying the nature, cause, and property, of both names, and considering elder opinions touching the same, which I in old Bookes & pamphletts in the Brittaine tongue have seene, and both by reason of the

2. Grants by the L:

antiquity and the apparent Likelyhood of the truth of the Cause. I thinke not amisse to lay downe.

Morgan Hen was Lord of Morganwg when Edgar was King of England, about the yeare of our Saviour's incarnation 965, soe as a very old booke in the Welsh Tongue, called (*a*)Cutta Kevarwydd, written more then 200 yeares past, doth testify, of whose name that part which lyeth beneath the comon portway through Glamorgan toward the sea side betweene the Rivers of Eley and Ogmor, was called (*b*)gladmorgan, that is asmuch to say in the Welsh Tongue as Morgan's Country, Which the comon use from antiquity to this present time preserved, sheweth to be true; for in the Brittaine speech, wee that inhabite the rest of that Country call them which dwell in that soyle only and noe part else, "*gwyr gladvorgan;*" asmuch to say in English as, "men of Glamorgan;" for if wee speake to the Inhabitants of Morgan, or to any out of the Confines before specifyed, of "gwyr gladvorgan," they take not themselves included; neither I my selfe, although I dwell within two bow Shootes of the port-way, being the old Meare, being the meare or bound betweene both, take my selfe within that part called Glamorgan in the old time.

Albeit in use—Glamorgan is placed before Morganwg, yet in respect of estimation and antiquity, I thinke good reason to begin with Morganwg.

what Glamorgan in old time conteyned.

Glamorgan named.

Of likelyhood it received that especiall name, for that hee possessed the freehold of the greater part thereof.

Alsoe the difference in limitacõns in all ancient Presidents, Recordes and Writings, doe sufficiently by implicacõn prove the same, untill the Statute made in the 27th yeare of the Reigne of King Henry the eighth, of famous memory, perceiving it to be named Glamorgan and Morganwg, by expresse wordes comanded it to be named by the name of Glamorgan and by none other.

That parcell which then was reputed for the Shire (and now augmented with the Country of Gower), was not conteyned

(*a*) "Cutty Expert," or "Well-informed Cutty," the title of a short stumpy MS. volume now in the Peniarth Library. It was written about 1445, and belonged to Sir Thos. Morgan of Ruperra. See Catalogue of Hengwrt MSS. Arch. Camb. 1869, p. 218.

(*b*) See Appendix, Note A, as to Glamorgan and Morganwg.

under the name of Gladvorgan, for in all those this addition was vsed, "*in comitatu Glamorgan et Morganwg*;" as in place fitt shall be said.

Morgan, the Sonne of Maglawn, Duke of Albania, (now named Scotland,) by Goronilla, eldest daughter of Leyr, the nynth King of Brittayne after Brutus, was slayne by Cunedagius, his Cousen German, vz. Sonne of Hymnius, Duke of Cornwall, by Regan, second daughter to the said Leyr, in a battell betweene them, fought neere to a place called Eglwys uvunyd, and there buryed, with a square rough hard stone layd over him (which I have viewed and seene) with this superscription in the brytane Language engraved therein,—(*a*)Pymp bys vy kar ym tokkwys; asmuch to say in English, 'my Cousen's five fingers topped mee:' Which place, in this Remembrance of his death, is called Morgan vntill this day, by comon vse Margan, according to the manner yet vsed in Scotland and in the North of England, pronouncing A oftentimes for O. And long time after, not farr thence, by the building of a Monastary, which alsoe retayneth like name, that place became more famous, as in apt place shall be at large declared: And that part of the Country of Wales by the same Morgan and his Army spoyled, wasted, and ransacked, wherein alsoe hee was encountred and slayne, was ever, after his name, ... to the cause, called Morganwg, so named of the spight or displeasure conceived by the same Morgan against the Inhabitants; for Morganwg signifyeth in English, Morgan's displeasure, wrath, or indignation; *gwg* is the proper word (whereof *g*, being the Radycall Letter, by the phrayse of the Brytane tongue is taken away) signifyeth displeasure, as properly when a spightfull and irefull Countenance is shewed.

Maglaw, in Welsh.

Cunedda.

Morgan.

Morganwg named.

(*b*) *q. d.* Morgan ei wg.

Morganwg stretched from Gloucester bridge to Towy as some affirme, to Crymtyn as others write; And therefore

(*a*) See Appendix, Note B.

(*b*) This means "Morgan his wrath," but the wg in Morganwg is the common Welsh termination, as in Gwynllywg (the land of Gwynllyw), Essyllwg, Fferyllwg, &c. &c.

conteyned not only all Glamorgan went's Land, now called Monmouthshire, but alsoe part of Carmarthen, Brecknoge, Harford, and Gloucestershyres, as in the Sequell, in forme of a Table, may appeare: And ever sithence was one entire Signory, beclipped with the Title of the Lordshipp of Morganwg vntill the time of Morgan Hen, Lord of Morganwg, who for that hee possessed the ffreehould of most pt of the low Country of, &c. (vt ante fo:).

What Morganwg conteyned.

Justyn, Lord of Morganwg—By what Lawes governed--His dwelling, Pedygree, Sonnes—The last Lord of his lyne—His Armes.

THE Lordshipp of Morganwg, which alsoe enioyed the title and name of the Signorye of Glamorgan and Morganwg as is afore declared, continued under the rule and government of the Brittaines many hundred yeares, untill the same, by order of discent, came to Justin the Sonn of Gwrgan, wch Gwrgan is supposed to have bestowed a large peice of ground in cõmon to all men, scituate in the North part of Glamorgan, neare the borders of Brecknoge shyre, within the L: of Myskyn and Glinrouthey, which, in memory of his liberall benefitt is called Hyrwain Vrgan. Hee is also deemed to have builded Gurganston, not farr from St. Donett's, but now altogether decayed. This Lordship in those dayes was governed by the old Lawes of the Brytaines, and cheifly by their vsages and customes, which they termed *Moes a Devod*, and highly esteemed, whereby the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg then vsed Princely authority; and also other meane Lords which then were termed (*b*)*Arglwyddy pren a Fwll*, which after were called Lords Marchers, vsed m̃ria regalia, saving in few cases reserved to the superior Lord of

4 miles long, and 2 broad, in some places.

Hirwen Wrgan.(*a*)

Gwrganston.

(*a*) See Appendix, Note C.

(*b*) = "Lords of Tree and Pit;" Furca & fossa—Gallows and Pit. The expression signifies the jurisdiction of punishing felons, that is men with hanging, women with drowning. —Blount's *Law Dictionary*.

Morganwg. And as every Lordship was included within their Meares and Boundes, so every of them were governed by severall Customes and vsages, differing one from another.

Rectius, Brawdwyr llŷs, Judices Curiæ.

Judges in Dehibarth.

And before the Law of Howel Dda, in all the Cheife Courtes of Dehybarth was used (*a*)Lliaws o Vraudwyr, Which were their Judges, being ffreehoulders, that used such authority by their Possessions without office: and by the Lawe of Howel dda, 4 officers were added to the said Judges; viz. Maer, Kyghellawr, Ryngyll, and a Clerke to write pleas. And the Inheritance discended equally betweene Brothers, which was called "Bandyr," viz. partable Land, cōmonly called, in English, Gavelkinde.

Where Justyn dwelt.

This Justin is said to have had two principall Houses or habitacōns, wherein hee delighted most to continue, viz. the Castle of Cardiff, being the Cheife Seat of the Signory of Morganwg, And the Castle of (*b*)Dynaspowys, In honour of his first Wife Denys, Daughter to Blethin ab Cynpin, Prince of Powys, & otherwise cōmonly called Denys Powys: Wittnesse my Genealogicall Manuscript, pag: 43. The principall house of the L: of Glamorgan: Where, in the first, he kept his Christmas by the space of many yeares; and in the last, his Easters and Whittsontides,—whose Pedigree breefly ensueth.

Dynaspowys, why soe called.

Justyn's Pedigree.

Justin, the Sonne of Gwrgant, Sonne of Ythel, Sonne of Morgan Moynvawz, Sonne of Owayn, Sonne of Howell, Sonne of Rs, Sonne of Arvaell, Sonne of Gyriad, Sonne of Brichvaell, Sonne of Myrig, Sonne of Arthvael, Sonne of Rys, Sonne of Hyddhael, Sonn of Morgan, Sonne of Adroes, Sonne of Myrig vap Tewdrig, who was the ffirst founder of the Church of Landaph. Such as are disposed to know farther, I remitt them to bookes which treat of genealogies, who derive him from Alanys, the 3 Sonne of Camber, Sonne of Brutus. Five kingly Pedygrees of the Brytans, termed "PYNP BRENYN LLOITH," have allwayes been

(*a*) See Appendix, Note D. (*b*) Dinas Powys = The Fortress of Powys.

reputed in Wales, whereof Justin vap Gwrgan was one, as hereafter at large may appeare, Who, as bookes of Pedigrees affirme, had many Sonnes, of whome divers houses clayme their discentes.

The Regester of th' Abbay of Neth, wherein such as were benefactors to that House are remembred, nameth 4, viz. Cradog, Rys, Ruatlan, & Yorwerth.

Ancient bookes of Pedigrees wittnesse, that hee had Sonnes, viz.

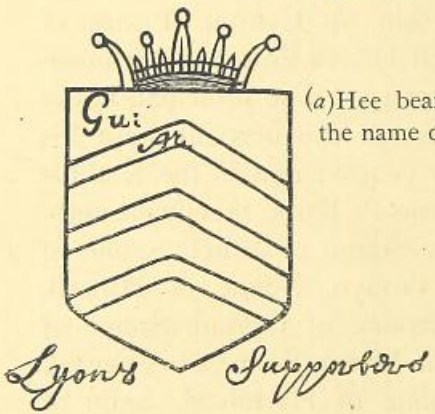
Sonnes of Justyn.

Cradog, Rhys, Ryallon, Madog, Yorwerth, Rytherch, Griffith, Radwgan; of whome a great number are well knowne to spring.

Whose linage and offspringe, in place thereto convenient, according to the opinion of the best approved Regesters of Pedygrees, I will put in Remembrance.

Justyn the last L: of Morganwg, of the Britaines.

This Justyn, of all his lyne or Race, was the last L: of Morganwg: who was deprived of life and Signory, as in the Sequell is sett forth.



(*a*)Hee beareth—Gules, Three Cheverons Argent, by the name of Jestin ab Gurgant, Lord of Morganwg.

His Crest—The holy Lamb.

& motto—

"Y DDIODDEFODD A ORFU."

(i. e.)

Vincit Qui Patitur. (Wns.)

The Partition of GLAMORGAN *before the Wynning or Conquest thereof; with a breife Discription of the same.*

I MEANE not generally in this place to speake of all the Lordshipp of Morganwg, but as much thereof as in the elder time was included within the Shyre of Glamorgan and Morganwg, for of that onely this treateth. And least those

(*a*) See Appendix, Note E.

things whereof I determine to write of in Glamorgan might seeme obscure to the unacquainted, I purpose breifely to sett forth the scituation thereof,

The Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, therefore, was placed in the Southerlyest part of all Wales, and stretcheth in length from the River Rymny (which in English is called Ranney,) in the East, to Pwll Kynan in the West; And is enclosed on the North with the Confines of Brecknogshire, and the Sea which the Brittaines call Havren, in English Severne, of the South. And as this Region was subject to 3 severall Governmentes, soe was it after 3 sundry sortes devided: first, by the ancient inhabitants into Candredes and Comodes, and to Bro and Blayne. Secondarily, by the Strangers, cōmonly called Conquerors, into the body of the Shire and members. Thirdly, by the Statute of King H. 8. of famous memory, into hundredes; Of which I meane severally, (soe breifely as I may) to treate of; but ffirst, of a fourth manner, which was alsoe vsed, during all the continuance of 3 first remembred; viz.

Of the Candredes & Comodes I have spoken before.

BRO, which is as much to say as, 'the lowe Country,' or, 'the Country in the Vale,' extendeth in length from East to West about 24 miles, And in bredth, from the Severne Sea on the South side to the foot of the Hills which seperate those two partes asunder, 7 Miles, in some places lesse, and in other places more.

Bro.

And in this Bro, or Vale, being the body of Glamorgan, was divided in two partes: First, the River Ddawon, which in English wee call Thawe, that runneth from the North, passing by East Cowbridge, and in the South disburdeneth into Severne at Aberthaw, was the meare which bounded it into 3 lymittes, alotted to two Officers, termed Yeomen of the Shire, after the Conquest, th' one being officer by East the Thawe, the other by West.

This placed in the 2d booke.

This use was after the Conquest, therefore place it there.

The second, or last sort crosseth the ffirst, for the high way, which is cōmonly termed the

In the 2d booke.

(a)port-way, which leadeth from Cardyff to the Wester townes divideth it in two almost equall partes, and for the most part runneth streight upon a dry vayne, easy to passe, but in goodnes inferiour to each of the other two partes.

In the 2 booke. This, for the most part, was in the Elder time conteyned under the name of the body of the Shire, as in place convenient shall be declared.

Generall description of Morganwg.

Place the divisions into Candrede and Comodes, according to Cutta Kevarwyd of the L. of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

This part of the Country was allwayes renowned, as well for the fertility of the Soyle, and abundance of all things serving to the necessity or pleasure of man, as alsoe for the temperature and holsomenes of the Ayre; And was a (b)Champyon & open Country, without great store of inclosures; for in my time, old men reported, that they remembred in their youth, that Cattell in some time, for want of shade, to have from the port way runne to Barry, which is 4 miles distant, whose ffore fathers told them, that great part of th' inclosures was made in their dayes. This, for the most part, was a playne even soyle, saving lowe swelling hills, rysing in respect of the lowe bottomes, or Vales, where Rivers runn in, wherewith it is well replenished, which Rivers, plent yof deepe Moores doe Compasse, And neere towardes the playnes, plesant Meadowes and . . . . . pastures, the playnes fruitfull and apt for Tillage, bearing abundance of all kinde of grayne, replenished with great store of cold and sweete Springes.

Coporatio of Glamorgan & Gwent: the meadow and low ground Mor: in Gwent; The meane lands & the ground Mor: in Glamorgan.

Gwent for valour, Glamorgan for liberality.

Markett Townes. In this Soyle then stood only 3 markett Townes, viz. Cardyff in the East, (c)Kynfyne in the West, & Cowbridge betweene both, as Sir Edward Stradling writeth; but, as the Register of Neth affirmeth, Wm Sonne to Robert Consul, builded Kynfyg, or rather repayred Denis Powys. About a mile from Cardiff

Cardiff. *quære.*

(a) This is the Road from Cardiff to Cowbridge and not the present Port Road through Wenvoe. (b) See Appendix, Note F. (c) Kenfig.

stood the (*a*)Citty of Landaph, the Bishopp's See. The Castle of Dynaspowys was about 3 miles distant from Cardyff. In the west part was a great fforrest, called the fforrest of Morgan, for the Register of the Abby of Neth witnesseth the same: And that William, Sonne to Robert Consull, Earle of Gloucester, gave triginta terræ in the fee of Newton to Sir Richard de Cardiff, Knight, being parcell of the fforest of Morgan. And that in the time of Sir Robert Ffitzhamon, who, by title of Conquest, possessed all the Land betweene the River of Usk and the Land of Morgan & was a fforest and Wildernes, where, at this day is greatest want of Wood.

Landaff.

fforrest of Morgan.

BLAINEU.

Blayne, which in English wee call Montaines, being three times double as much and more in quantity as the low Country, is divided from the same by almost a continuall direct Ridge, or hill, in length from the East toward the West, in some places steepe, and in other places more easy of accesse; in the north it marcheth upon Brecknogshire, in the East on Monmouthshire, in the West upon Carmarthinshire; And BRO, the part before described, of the South. In this part was allwayes great breeding of Cattell, Horses, and Sheepe: but in the Elder time therein grewe but small store of Corne; for in most places there, the ground was not thereunto apt, unlesse it were mended with Soyle, or dung; but now of late yeares, since the knowledge or vse of lyminge was found, there groweth more plenty of grayne, as in place thereto more aptly serving shall be declared.

Blayney.

In this part be many great hills and high montaynes, the space betweene in diverse places, being wyde by reason of the distance of the hills, seeme as it were faire Vales, wherein there is plenty of pasture and meadow.

The Britaynes, without intermedling, for the most part, with

(*a*) Llandaff was never a city.

any other Nations, have allwayes inhabited the same. And as this Soyle, in respect of the lowe Country, is but barren, yet in norishing and bringing upp tall, mighty, and active men, it alwayes excelled the other. Such as by long experience have governed both, prescribed this principle to be followed—This to be wonne by gentilnes, the other kept under with feare.

Antiqua æris possessio nobilitat.

In both partes are Mynes of Iron, Lead, (*a*) Tynn, and Cole; And, it is said, that, in the time of our ancestors, Gould and Silver Mynes to have beene found, dig'd, and refyned; both Soyles apt to nourish Trees, wherein were many fforests and Woodes, (*b*) whereof many in our dayes, about Iron Milles, were spoyled and consumed; Bees, Fish, and Wild fowle, in both indifferent.

The last part differed in the old time from the first, in customes, and vsages, which they termed "Moes a Devod;" for in those dayes every Lordshipp had peculiar Lawes, Customes, Rites, and Vsages. Landes discended equally among Brothers, which they termed "Randyr," in English, Gavelkynde. And as the first was comprehended in the body of the Shyre, soe the last was included in the Members thereof, which the Brittaines termed "Bryche;" for that Glamorgan is at this present otherwise divided, as hereafter shall appeare, whereof I meane alsoe more particularly to treate; Therefore, this shall suffice to the better understanding of that which followeth.

Nota.—How it was devided to Candredes & Comodes —*qu.* by whome and whysoe called. Marke P'amb. fol. 21.

This vse remained in the members, untill it was taken away by Statute in Anno . . . .

The Cause of Discord and Dissention betweene JUSTIN & RICE VAP TEWDWR.

For conclusion of this first part, marke Peramb. fol. 24, 59, & 77.

WHAT time Jestin vap Gurgā, viz. in English, Justine the Sonne of Gurgan, was Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, Rice vap Tewdwr, of the lyne & . . . . . of Rodry Mawr, viz. Rodry

How Morganwg was spoyled and rifled, this placed in the Treatice of Wales, in the Discourse, or Discription of Morganwg.

(*a*) Tin must be a mistake.

(*b*) Appendix, Note G.

the Great, was Prince of Dehivarth, viz. Carmarthin, Penbroch, and Cardigan Shyres; at which time King William, Surnamed Rufus, Sonne to Willm the Conquerour, raigned in England. These two great Lordes, being neere neighbors, had the Rule and Dominion of the most part of South Wales, who rather wanted discretion to vse their good fortune, and to give God thankes for the same, then power or Soveraignty: ffor betweene these two mighty neighbours, fell the venemous Serpent of Malice or Dissention, and kindled betweene them such flame of strife that could by noe meanes be quenched; which not onely in the end brought them from the stage of their Estate to utter confusion, but alsoe their posteritie, and other Gentlemen their Adherents, with their Offspringes, to lamentable disherison.

But before I enter into the discourse thereof, I will, as continuall fame and memory from antiquity hath preserved in both their Signories, write the cause of displeasure and malice betweene them, which sprang of the vnsatiable & inordinate desire of Rice ap Tewdwr, to Justin's Wife, and not for any title of Subjection, as some lately by misreport affirmed.

The Princes of Wales, in those days, had their Bayrdd (whom the Latinistes name *bardi*,) in high estimation and creditt, as those in whome the greatest perfection of learning and wisdome did consist, who for pleasure vsed to resort to other princes and Lordes: And as their Bayrdd were intertained and rewarded, soe they supposed themselves beloved and esteemed of their Neighbors. The Bayrdd, therefore, apperteyning to Rys ap Tewdwr, after they had been with Justin in Morganwg, being demanded what newes and intertainement they found in Morganwg, answered, Nothing else, but that Dehybarth and Morganwg want both one thing, viz. a meete match; which might have been well remedyed, if Justin had been marryed to his Wife, and hee to Justin's Wife, whom they with high prayses extolled, as well for her bewtie as for her good qualities, in whome nature and fortune contented, whoe could shew great[er] force and power: by reason

whereof grew that malady which was the ruyne and decay of both their ffamilies; for this lusty prince, being in the flower of his youth, and prone to voluptuousness, was soone kindled with Venus Dart and fervent desire to see her, closed upp the Eyes of reason, devising diverse wayes and meanes how to attaine sight of her: at last imagined to procure a meeting betweene Justin and him, neere the borders of their Dominions, as well to treate of matters which concerned their Signories, as alsoe to solace themselves, and to renew acquaintance, and confirme Amitie betweene them; And that, therefore, each of them to bring his Wife with him. According to which device the matter tooke successe: the time and place of meeting was appointed at Neath, within the lymittes of Morganwg, to which place, at the appointed time, Rys ap Tewdwr and Justin, accompanyed with a great trayne of Gentlemen and Gentlewomen repayred, where, after gentle salutations and familiar entertainment, they feasted each other. But Rys ap Tewdwr, after that hee had viewed Justin's Wife, thought that shee surmounted the prayses of her unto him reported, which soe enflamed his hart with fire, that hee determined, either by secrett intreaty, or by inforcement, to possesse his desired pray: Who, vsing covert talke with her (fayning some other cause,) disclosed his secrett sute and determinate purpose; which the night following, shee discovered unto Justin: and, least violence were offered her, which shee mistrusted, perswaded him that in the night they should secretly depart; and soe they did accordingly.

The next day, when Rys ap Tewdwr was advertised of their sodaine departure, perceiving that hee was disappointed of his hoped pray, waxed in a mervelous chaffe, and soe, raging, departed to Dehybarth, complayning of Justin's discourtesy & ingratitude, affirming it to be done in contempt and spight of him, (not revealing the cause, although hee knew it best); threatening, that such a reproach should not be layd upp without revenge.

Justin, of the other part, thinking the attempting of such

undeserved wrong to be a just cause of greife, was alsoe kindled with displeasure.

This matter grew by degrees between them from displeasure to spight and disdaine, and soe to rooted malice and desire of revengement: which soe peirced the heartes of those mighty Lordes, that they could not withhould themselves, but they must needes seek each other's distruction. And especially Rys ap Tewdwr, either overcome with this frenzy, or trusting too much to his puissance, was soe mared to his Wife's affection, that neither ffreindly request, nor reasonable offer, could appease his rage, nor asswage his fury, but determined to end their quarrell by fortune of Battell; for the predestinate Ruyne to their both ffamilies, was a lett and hindrance to peace.

As concerning any Title of Subjection due upon the Signory of Morganwg to Dehybarth, I never sawe authority for the Testimony thereof, neither yet the matter to be doubted, or called into question, untill lately, that well-learned Master Humphry Lloyd, in his '*Breviary of Bryttaine*,' by misinstruction, affirmed, "That Glamorgan was allwayes wont to "be rebellious against his Prince; wherefore, when it refused "to obey his true and lawfull Prince, by the iust judgment of "God, which allwayes revengeth Rebellion and Treason, it "was enforced to come into servitude unto Strangers; for, "about the yeare of our Lord 1090, when Justinus, Sonne to "Gurgantus, Earle of Morgania, refused to obey Rhesus, "Sonne to Theodorus, Prince of South Wales, and sent "Æneas, Sonne to Cedivorus, sometime Lord of Demetia, "into England, to take Muster of Souldiers, and there received "a great Army, under the conduct of one Robert, Sonne to "Hamon, and, joyning with other Rebells out of Wenta & "Brechinia, mett with Rhesus neare Black Hill, and there "slew him, and soe, paying the Englishmen their wages, "discharged them; but they, taking regard unto the goodnes "of the Soyle, and the great varyance which was then among "the Welshmen, as in fore time the Saxons had done, they

" turned their force of Armes against those which intertayned " them, and soone displaced them wholy of all the Champion " and the best of the Country," &c.

This Error did spring, either by giving too hasty Creditt to the report of such as abused him, or by misconceiving what Dehybarth contayned, which I have sufficiently answered in that booke which treateth of Cambria, yet, breefly, I will touch few pointes. Omitting that Morganwg and Dehybarth were named two severall partes of Wales when in the time of Malgo it was devided into six Regions, and all other most ancient divisions thereof, I will discend to the time of Rodry Mawr. Whoe, obtayning the Monarchy of Wales, distributed it between his three Sonnes, whereof, as Giraldus Canbrensis affirmeth, Dehybarth was allotted to Cadell, his third Sonne. Admitt, that Morganwg by the meaning of that partition was included in Dehybarth, doth it follow, of necessity, that, since that time, which was about the yeare of our Lord 843, untill the time that Justin was Lord of Morganwg, about 1087 yeare of God's Incarnation, it suffered no alteracion? The contrary whereof may appear by the Decree made by Edgar, King of England, between Howel Dda (Sonne of Cadell, then prince of Dehybarth,) and Morgan Hen, then Lord of Morganwg, for Istradyw & Eas, which is Registred in Tilyaw his booke at Landaph, about the yeare of our Lord 970; for if Morganwg had been Subject to Dehybarth, in vayne had they then contended, seeing the question was (as by that Decree may be seene,) Whether those two Countryes were part of Morganwg or Dehybarth? (Vide Margin.)

unlesse Rys ap Tewdwr ment to recover by force what his Ancestors had forgon by justice.

Alsoe in Wales are reputed five Kingly or Princely generations, which the Bryttans terme " Pymp brenynlbwith Kymry;" Among whom Justin vap Gwrgan was one in Morganwg, and Rys vap Tewdyr in Dehybarth: Which title (if either Morganwg had been conteyned in Dehybarth, or that Signory subject unto the other)

sett all 5 downe.

thus attributed, had beene very disorderly and preposterous. And had been Subject to Powys, &c.

Although Rys vap Tewdwr, moving Warr against Justin for soe unseemely a cause as before, which knowne, every man would have detested, therefore surmised that unjust pretext to cloke his wicked intent: yet was it not done soe covertly, but that the truth of the Cause did then appeare. The fame and remembrance whereof from one generation to another, as well among the men of Dehybarth as of Morganwg, have beene preserved as a thing notable and worthy to be remembred, as I have before disclosed and sett forth.

The Cause of the comeing of the 13 *Knightes into Glamorgan.*

JUSTIN vap Gwrgan, waying the inclination of Rys vap Tewdwr, and his willfull perseverance to prosecute him with deadly Warr, And that entreatance made that they should not through their willfull discention cast all into utter danger, could not prevaile, And considering his force unable to encounter with the power of soe great a prince, determined to procure fforraigne power to his assistance, thinking that his most safety, which, in the end, proved his utter confusion. Wherefore to execute this exployt, hee sent a Gentleman of his, named Juon, (of some affirmed to be his Brother-in-Law,) little hopeing for such fruite of displeasure thereof to spring as happened. This Juon spedd him to England in the yeare of our Lord God 1090, and of William Rufus Raigne the 4, where hee retayned for that purpose one Sir Robert Ffitts hamon, a valiant Knight, and a man of great worthines in Martiall affaires, and one of the Privy Counsell with the said King, who being desirous to exercise himselfe in the feates of Warr, for a certaine Salary to him promised by Juon, tooke this enterprice in hand, rather thereto enduced (as the successe giveth cause to conjecture) with the hope to obtaine Dominion in that Country, the Princes and great Lordes then being at

Discord, then moved with the Entreatance of the Suitor, and being retayned by Juon, assembled a band of chosen men of Warr, conducted by 12 Cheiftaines under him, being 12 Knightes, and alsoe valiant men, and well practiced in the feates of Chevallry. And speedily goe into Wales, and, joyning his Band with the power of Justin, in order marched forwards toward the place appointed for the incounter.

I finde the first place of incounter to bee in the Confines of Brecknocke and Glamorganshires, neere Hirwain Wrgan, at a place therefore called and knowne by the name of "Ton Rees,"

In English,—Rice his Turfe or feild.

Where Jestin and the Mercenary retreated, and fought a pitcht

The Hill of Grace.

feild at (*a*)Brin y Beddau, where Rees was overthrowne, and on the pursuit killed, and his head severed from his Body, (and brought to the Conquerour ;) in memory whereof that place is

Rice his head.

called (*b*)"Pen Rys." Where both parties mett, betweene whome was fought a sharpe and a bloody Battell, where, in the end, the Victory fortuned of Justin's side, Rys vap Tewdwr being slayne, and one Kynan, his Sonne, as some affirme ; the rest of his Company either slayne, or . . . . . .

Ffabian, in his Chronicle, not understanding the Cause of this battell, affirmeth, "That about the vjth yeare of King "William Rufus raigne, the Welshmen, with their King or "Duke, named Rys, brake out upon the Englishmen in the "border, where standeth the Castle of Brecknog, and there "made Masteries for a while ; but in the end his people were "chased and slayne, and hee wounded to death, soe that hee "dyed the third day following. This Rys is accompted of "Writers the last King of Wales." Thus farr Robert Ffabian.

Hereby you may see the undifferency of Writers, not knowing the true cause why this battle was foughten, and yet ready to attribute it to the worse.

(*a*) Brin y Beddau = Hill of the Graves.

(*b*) Pen in place names means the summit or end and is very unlikely to refer to a man's head.

The manner of the Wining, or Conquest, of Glamorgan.

WHEN this conflict was thus ended, and that all things succeeded according to Justin's owne desire, Rys vap Tewdwr, whom he most doubted, slayne, and his power discomfited, returned with all his force, as well Glamorganyans as mercenary, into his owne Dominion Glamorgan. Where, thinking himselfe ridd and delivered of danger, no man doubted but that hee was gladd and joyfull; And, mistrusting noe harme entended towards him, dismissed his Countrymen to their owne dwellings, (where every man was received of his ffreindes with noe lesse joy and gladnesse, then at their departing toward the Battell with heavynes and sorrow: but not with soe much gladnesse as shortly they had cause of lamentation;) and detayned the Strangers with him, both to shew them such enterteynment as the Soyle of his Country did yeild, and to pay them their wages and Salary promised by Juon, not suspecting, by reason of the over weening credulity hee had in Ffitz Hamon's honesty, thereby his fatall end to approach, and the deprivacion of his Lyne from the topp of governance to be soe neere, as the sequell doth declare: But destruction decreed cannot be resisted; ffor by Sir Robert Ffittshamon and his Complices, hee was then slayne, and the Signory of Glamorgan, with a great part of the faire Champion Country by them and their posterity possessed.

The cause of Justin's death is of diverse diversly reported. Some affirme, that Sir Robert Ffitzhamon minding to returne againe with his Company into England, demanded his Salary of Justin, according to the Covenantes and promises agreed betweene him and Juon on the behalfe of Justin: Which to performe in all pointes, Justin denyed; and thereupon they fell out soe, that it came to be tryed by Battell. And forasmuch as the said Juon perceived Justin to swarve and goe from diverse Articles and promises that hee had willed him to conclude with Ffitzhamon on his behalfe, he forsooke Justin, and hee and his ffreindes tooke part with Sir Robert

Ffittshamon: And, in a conflict, the said Justin, with a great number of his men, was slayne. This is of diverse conjectured to be but a device by Sir Robert Ffittshamon and his 'Complices suborned to cloke their ..... fact, fearing, least the brute of the true report hereof should have been blowne, the glory and countenance of their Victory and Conquest should be stayned with the deserved note of cruelty and treachery.

Others hould opinion that Justin received them gently, and honourably entertained, soe had hee dismissed Sir Robert Ffitshamon and all his Company, not without rewardes. Juon, whome I have before remembred, being one of Justin's Gentlemen, a lusty Batchelor, and one that was politique and wise, and was the messenger whome Justin sent for the Strangers, as you have heard: And then promised him a daughter of his in marriage if hee spedd well, and should have good successe in that dangerous contention betweene him and the prince Rys vap Tewdwr. This promise is deemed to have beene made by Justin, to the end that Juon should be the more dilligent and carefull to procure his safety, not minding to performe it.

Nota, That the sallary agreed was paid in Gould, at a place called the...

When these Strangers were dismissed, And that Juon had accomplished all that hee had undertaken, requested Justin to keepe promise with him, to have his Daughter in Marriage; but Justin either deferred or flatly denyed his request, insomuch that Juon made such speedy haste (being disappointed of his hope) after Sir Robert Ffitzhamon and his Company that hee overtook them near Pwll Myryg, about a Mile distant by west Chepstowe, and grievously complayned unto them of Justin's ungratefull dealing with him: And, in conclusion, perswading them not to forgo the Country by them gotten, being their's by just reward of Victory. By meanes whereof hee procured them to returne, and encountering with Justin, slew him, and many of his men.

2 opinions: this was one, That hee after the Strangers had take Shipps Yuon hovered with his Company from the Shore, & so they returned.

Others report, that Sir Robert Ffittshamon from the time hee was first retayned by Juon, trusted to aspire to some Signory, or Dominion in Wales, in hope of the Dissention bruted to be among the Princes and great Lordes thereof, which carryeth a great likelyhood of truth, as well for that other Captaines with powers out of England, at that instant entered into North Wales, as alsoe Sir Baynard Newemarked, and other Captaines, after the Slaughter of Rys vap Tewdwr, subdued Brychynog, of the Englishmen called Brecknoge; Wherefore, passing through Glamorgan, the plesant of the soyle, which abounded with wyde ffeildes, pastures, deep Moores, sweete Meadowes, goodly Rivers, wholsome Springs, great shadowing Woodes, and wanting nothing to supply the necessity of man, soe pleased and delighted the Eyes of Sir Robert Fittshamon and his 'Complices, that they coveted to plant themselves, and to make Seates for them and their posterity therein, according to the Poet,

Res honor est dulcis, sed magnum pondus honoris!

Sir Bernard Newmarket.

> "ffor now that Soyle contents mee more
> Than all my Country vayn."

And the greedyness of Soveraignty and Dominion allured Ffitshamon to imagine how to satisfy his ambitious thoughtes, which, to compasse according to his device, hee well perceived could not be, unless Justin, Lord thereof, were bereft of his life: wherefore his death was contrived, devising to pick Quarrells against him, such as pleased the vncontrouled Executioners to fayne, that their doeings might have some pretext, or countenance of cause, least if without any colour they should kill him whome they came to support, their fact should be abhorred and detested. The rather to satisfie their wicked intentions comitting this facynerous Act, they were allured by the oppertunity of time and place, which aptly served thereunto; for they wayed that they might accomplish it without any great resistance, because Justin was unprovided

of force to repulse them, whoe, not suspecting their fidelity, had dismissed his power.

Alsoe, that the Ayde and assistance of his Neighbors in Countryes bordering upon his was not to be feared ; for they knew well that the Brechonians had their handes full, And that the power of Dehybarth was soe daunted in the former conflict betweene Justin and Rys vap Tewdwr, that their malice soe freshly boyled in their Stomackes, that rather they would rejoyce at his suppression (thinking thereby themselves rather well revenged,) than to attempt to rescue him, or once to lament his case.

Moreover, if they atchived their pretenced enterprice, it would be gratefull to King William Rufus, their Master, to subdue such a Signory to his obeysance ; and thereby, assured of the King's ayde and Succour, if need did require, to establish and governe the same ; Which oppertunities they tooke, instead of occasion and title, to broach forth their pretenced conspiracy. And least this wicked device might be suspected or knowne, and by that meanes their deceiptfull policy dasht out of countenance, they determined to detract noe time, but, according to the old Adage, "*Beat the Iron while it is hott.*" Wherefore, finding Justin accompanyed onely with fewe of his meane Lordes and his meinall Servants, assayled him ; which assault hee was killed, and such as were in his Company : whose power and authority afterward in bearing rule and sway, suppressed the Infamy of their fact.

exempli gratia, Einon Fradwr, soe called ever after.

Others affirme, that after the Sallary was paid to the Mercenaries at Goulden Mile, they were attended to the Waterside (viz. to Penarth,) by Justin and his Attendants ; and that the very next day after that Jestin came to Cardiffe, Eiuon pressed him to performe his promise, viz. Nest, Justin's Daughter to be his wife. Which, because not speedily effected according to Eiuon's expectation, and fearing, least that feigned delayes should prove flatt denyalls, returned with great indignation to the Mercenaryes (who, under pretence of being

Windebound, were not as yet imbarqued), complayning of Justin's unworthy and ungratefull dealings; who doubtlesse gladly closed with that conveniency, (being ravished with the amenity of the Soyle) under pretence of writing Eiuon, invaded Justin's peaceable possessions, Entered Denys Powys Castle sodainely, and surprized all the holts and persons of any considerable quality in the Vale Country, except Cardiff Castle, where Jestin then resided; the dolefull rumour of which treacherous exploit, seconded with the woefull Cryes of such as escaped their Cruelty, did not onely alarum, but alsoe amaze him; that, quitting his Castle and Country, hee imbarqued himselfe, Wife, youngest Children, Treasure, and best moveables, for Sea, and tooke Sanctuary at St. Austin's Back, at Bristoll, whence, after yeares inhabiting there, hee and his Wife removed to (*a*)Kensam Abby; and soone after dyed there of old Age, and lye interred there. Whose Monument is to be seene in that Church at this day.

Quære, what Inscription thereon, & when dead?

Thus yee have heard the diversity of opinions concerning the Cause of Justin's death: but whichsoever of these is the true report, I referre it to the Reader to use his owne judgment; most true it is, that hee was by Sir Robert Ffittshamon and his Complices slayne, and his posterity defrauded of the Signory of Morganwg. After whose death Sir Robert Ffitshamon obtained the Soveraignty thereof, and imediately the possession of the great part of the Champion or low Country of Glamorgan: Whereof part hee reserved to himselfe, and part hee gave among the 12 Knightes, whom before I remembred to be Cheiftaines, and other Gentlemen, as Rewardes of the Victory, and some part to the Welshmen, as hereafter shall be declared.

The last is most genuine.

When Justin, as the only lett and obstacle to atchive their pretended purpose, was fledd away, and such as made resistance either slayne or bestowed in sure keeping; And that Sir Robert Ffittshamon and his Adherents had obtained the

(*a*) Keynsham was founded in 1169. Clark's Land of Morgan, page 58.

possession of Justin's Cheife holdes, as the Castle and Towne of Cardiffe, and the Castle of Dynaspowys, and bestowed garrisons therein, mistrusting, least the meane Lordes and other Gentlemen, upon the dolefull rumour of these newes, would speedily assemble their powers, and joyning together, might be able either to revenge the death of their Lord, or withstand his force in attempting the possession of the Country; and knowing that celerity in that kinde of Exploites did as good service as force: Wherefore, to prevent that inconvenience, hee determined with all dilligent celerity to send forth certaine bandes to scoure the Country, and, at vnwares, to get the rest of the Townes and strong Houldes, with the Owners, to their Custody. Who, severing themselves into Companyes, entering and invading the low and Champion Country of Glamorgan, for that it was neere adjacent, and lay open to view, if any danger were intended toward them. And because that soyle was most fertyle, Therefore replenished with most store of riches and substance, which men of Warr covett to rifle; And especially for the greedy desire they had to possesse and enioy the same, being most aptly by them to be defended, as well for the scituation of the place, bordering along the Sea Coast, as also, the fertility thereof, in ministring plenty of all things to sustaine and support their necessities, accordingly executed that exploite: Soe that the rumour of the death of Justin and the invasion of the Warryours rann together, which brought the Glamorganians into such gastfull feare, thus being sodainely at vnwares assayled with soe great a multitude of armed men, and overwhelmed, having noe time to provide resistance, that they were dismayed, some taken by the Enemies, others choosing rather to dye than either to yeild, or forsake and abandon their ancient Patrimony and nutritive Soyle, selling their lives as deare as they could, were soon dispatched; others, leaving their Landes and Substance as a prey to the Strangers, with their Wifes and Children, conveyed themselves to Woodes and desert places of refuge, to save their lives from the violence of their Enemies.

Soe that in short time the low Country of Glamorgan was left desolate and voyd of defence to the Strangers. Thus was Justin slayne, and his posterity enforced and by violence constrayned, of the royall dignity, preheminence, and Soverainety of Glamorgan disburdened, and Sir Robert Ffittshamon obtained the Dominion & Soveraignty, and the Possession of the greater part of the low and champion Country of Glamorgan, whereof part hee reserved to himselfe, and part thereof hee gave among the 12 Knightes, of some tearmed Pares, viz. Equalls, whome I remembred to be his Chieftaines, and to other Gentlemen of his Retinue, *cutting large Thonges of another man's Skyn;* And part to the Welshmen, owners thereof. But because I meane more particularly to entreate thereof in place thereto convenient, therefore at this time this shall suffice.

The fame of this Victory, with noe lesse Cōmendation of the Conquest obtained, then either the same was wickedly atchived, or the goodnes of the Soyle conquered deserved prayse, was soone blowne through all England, as if the possession thereof had befallen them as a just reward of Victory: but, according to the old Age, *bona nemini hora est, quin alicui sit mala.*

And soe, to the ffreindes of the Conquerors, that fame was glad and joyfull, as no doubt among those that felt the smart thereof there wanted noe kind of sorrow. Accustomed in semblable cases, the Women, Maydens, and Children, pitiously lamented, praying for a vengeance, weeping, crying, houling, and raging, with the intemperance of their Tongues: the men not only bewayled the death of their Lord, but alsoe the cōmon misfortune, setting before their Eyes the miserable state of their Country. Soe that it is to be doubted whether the misfortune of Justin was more to be lamented, or the treachery of the others to be detested, imitating the Saxons fraudulent manner by them practiced, in atcheiving the Soveraignty of Logria, now called England, from the Bryttanes, whome they pretended to ayde and defend.

If the precepts of Wise men availe to direct man to the civill Trade and Society of life, no doubt but examples wherein the experience of conclusions are felt or perceived, be of more force; as the actuall doeing is of greater efficacy then reasoning or bare wordes, which are layd before us in two sortes; th' one in feeling the actual experimentes of fortune in our Selves, which often carry with it bitternes, and smart, and over-late repentance; the last, the successe of other's harmes (by which wee are exempt from greife or detriment), by contemplation whereof, waying the like causes and provocations in our Selves, wee are to looke for like successe; which therefore be perfect guides to the institution and correction of life, if wee consider the frailty of man, and how vaine a thing it is to trust brickle fortune, though it shew never soe faire a Countenance, either to attempt things unlawfully or undiscreetly without advicement to repulse injuries, meaning to avoid Caribdis and falling into the Gulph of Silla, whereof Rys vap Tewdwr and Justin may be notable examples.

A doleful matter it is to consider the Ancient Parentage of these two mighty Lordes, their long continuance in high Estate, their ample Signories and Dominions, and how well they might have lived by peace and mutuall love. And what joy it was to their ffreindes and adherents, when they were in prosperity, how strong a ffreind the one might have beene to the other, if they had praysed God and given him thankes for his giftes: Whereas, for want thereof, discord and malice, (which subverted great Empyres, mighty Monarchies, and strong Regions) wrought their distruction, with the obscurity and oblivion of their noble Ancestors. And to the end man may know his frailty, and that worldly honour hath an end, their posterity deprived of Rule and Signory, their ffreindes, adherentes, and inferiours tasted of that bitter fruite; no house was free from that misery which they felt, not onely in themselves but their offspringes many yeares after; for what misery, affliction, and Calamity that be not comon in semblable misfortunes! Wherefore, this may be a mirrour to all great

Estates, and to inferiours to looke upon, and remember the fruite of sensuality, the successe of discision and malice ; And what a dangerous matter it is to invite Strangers to a prosperous Country, for loth they will be to depart, when the sweete thereof is once tasted. Therefore, happy are they whome other men's harmes cause to beware.

The begining of the Second Booke.

The Conquerours receive new Supplies—The names of the 12 *Knightes that came with Sir Robert Ffittshamon to Glamorgan—What Landes hee gave them, and others—His Policy & Clemency.*

AS the death of Justin was an end and deprivacion of the Soveraigne Dominion of Morganwg in his Lyne and ffamily, which had continued many hundred yeares before, soe was it the entrance and begining of the Rule and Signory of Sir Robert Fittshamon over the better part of the same. And being the first alteration of the government thereof from the Bryttans, was bewtyfyed with the Title of, "The Conquest of Glamorgan and Morganwg," hee and others the Cheiftaines named and advanced, "Conquerours of Glamorgan:" Which happened about the yeare of Christ's incarnation 1090.(*a*) Since which time, I intend (by the assistance of God) to sett forth the State, order of Succession, and other accidents thereof.

King Wm. Rufus created Sir R. Ffittshamon Prince of Glamorgan, with *jura regalia* in as ample manner as the former Lords enjoyed, houlding the same in ffee of the King, as his cheife Lord.

Wherefore Sir Robert Ffittshamon having in this manner, without great difficulty, gotten the possession of the Townes and Cheife houldes, and the greater part of the low and champion Country of Glamorgan, together with many persons, much riches, and great plenty of cattle and corne, wherewith it was replenished, with all celerity hee sent Messengers with Letters to King William Rufus, signifying unto him his prosperous Successe and new gotten Soveraignty, requesting his ayde to stablish the governance thereof: who not only did gratify his lucky Victory, but alsoe with speede sent him new Supplies. And the more willing men were to serve him, for that the fame and prayse

(*a*) 1093. See paper by Mr. Lloyd in *Arch. Journal*, Vol. 28.

of Glamorgan, although it was fertile, exceeded the goodnesse thereof; And that hee was knowne and reputed an expert Captaine, And alsoe because good fortune procureth ffreindes, according to [the] saying of the ould Poett, "*Cum fueris felix multos numerabis amicos.*" Therefore hee wanted not such as dayly resorted unto him, offering their service, whoe, being noe lesse politique than valiant, knowing that liberality ffreindes, and easy to be performed of that was none of his, waying how hee was furthered to attaine his purpose by the ayde and forwardnes of the Gentlemen his Complices and their ffollowers, soe hee determined to further them in their advancement; therefore hee distributed diverse Lordshipps in reward of their good service to the 12 Knightes, being his Chieftaines, whose names, according to my president, do follow: viz.

1. Sir William de Londres, borne in London, and therefore soe named, had, by the Gift of Sir Robert Fittshamon, the Mannour of Ogmor, which contayned 4 Knights ffees.

Men were usually named of the places of their dwellings as it may appeare by many ancient Deedes importing DE, which signifyeth OF. Marke Peramb. f. 258.

2. To Sir Richard de Granvilla, his Brother, he gave the Lordship of Neath, being one of 11 Members of the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

3. To Sir Pagan, *alias* Payn Turbervile, befell the Lordship of Coytdy, another of the said Members.

4. To Sir Robert of Sainct Quintin was allotted the Lordship of Lanvlethyan, being alsoe another of the said Members.

5. To Sir Richard Seward was bestowed the Lordship of Talavan, another of the said Members, of whose name it is of the vulgar people cōmonly called Tyr Syward, viz. Sewarde's Land, at this day.

6. To Sir Gilbert Humfrevyle was given the Mannour of Penmarck, sometyme called Pen March Howel, being 3 Knightes ffees.

7. To Sir Rannould de Sully was cōmitted the Mannour of Sully, soe since called after his name, being 2 Knightes ffees.

8. Sir Roger Berkrols had unto him assigned the Mannour of East Orchard, which contayned one Knighte's ffee.

9. Sir Peter le Soore had the Mannour of St. Ffagan's and Peterston unto him appointed, after his name soe called, being one Knighte's ffee.

10. To Sir John Fflemynge was bestowed the Mannours of Wenvo Lamuays Flemingstone, conteyning one Knighte's ffee.

11. Sir Olliver Sainct John obtained the Mannour of Foonmoonn, being one Knighte's ffee.

12. To Sir William le Esterlinge, *alias* Stradling, was given the Mannour of Sainct Donette's, conteyning one Knighte's ffee.

The rest of the lowe Country of Glamorgan whereof hee had obtained possession, hee distributed to other Gentlemen that in recompence of their Service, saving what hee reserved unto himselfe, whereof here after more perticularly shall be entreated.

Sir Robert Ffittshamon (whom Haymo calleth magnanimous) was noe less politique than valiant, and noe more valiant then wise, respected two especiall Cares, viz. Safety and Government. By the first hee armed himselfe with force and puisance against the invasion of the Enemy; by the last hee ordeyned Rulers to the Administration of Justice, without which neither could the State be established, nor tranquillity ensue, soe that thereby in time of Warr and Peace, his Signory might be well governed and preserved. For having gotten by experience a perfect habitt not onely by his practice in Martiall Affaires, but alsoe by Establishment of the Estate of England after that famous Conquest (by Wm Conquerour) lately atchived, whereby hee attayned not onely profound understanding to use present fortune, but alsoe provident foresight to withstand Events and chances to come. Therefore, having bestowed trusty Garrisons in Townes to the defence thereof, every man possessing his allottment, had in charge to defend his lymitts, and alsoe to shew ready assistance

to his Companions, both to invade his Adversaries, and alsoe to defend their boundes against their incursions. And as hee chose to himselfe the strongest and surest hould, which was the Castle of Cardiff, to continue and dwell in, soe he bound and tyed all those Knightes and Gentlemen, by the tenure of their Landes, to be ready with a certaine number to defend his Castle, after the rate and quantity of their Landes, against the Assaultes of his Enemyes: which Tenure was termed Castle Garde. To these 12 Knightes hee granted Houses in the vtter Ward of the said Castle, which was compassed with a strong Wall, to defend the sodaine Assaultes of their Adversaries, to the maintenance whereof it is said, that Ward Silver was, and is at this present, gathered and paid by the Owners of the said Mannours. Marke P'amb. fol. 124.

Alsoe, hee tooke Order as well for the manuring, inhabiting, and vsing of all that part which they possessed, as alsoe for the maintenance of the Warres against those Glamorganians that were fledd to the Mountaines. Therefore every of his Captaines placed himselfe in the strongest place of their Lymitts, and such as had noe Castles determined to build new, and in the meane while fortifyed themselves with strong Bullworkes and Rampyers to defend them against the irruptions of the Welshmen, wherein they vsed to close upp in the nightes their men, horses, and Cattell. And when the Welshmen made any sodaine invation into any of their limitts, Curryers on horseback were imediately sent forth, who, by blowing of Hornes, and cryes they made, gave notice where to assemble; Which the Welshmen termed (*a*) "lloff a chorn;" which order continued to assemble men on the sodaine, untill our time that Becons were ordayned.

Alsoe, perceiving that the multitude could not be well governed without that Justice were mayntained, (for, touching government, after the late Conquest of England, he had gotten perfect knowledge by experience, and likeing his owne Country Customes, rejected the vsages and lawes accustomed before

(*a*) Lloff a chorn. Probably for "Llef â chorn," literally = "A sounding with a horn."

by the Glamorganians, and retayned his owne,) Therefore, for the due Administration of Lawes, hee appointed Magistrates, viz. his Cheife Officer, then termed Vicecomes, in English, "Sheriffe," who had the whole order and government of the new-gotten Signory, whereof the Court, which was then by him monthly kept on Moonday, was called "Comitatus," viz. SHYRE, the place for the keeping thereof, which was in the utter Court of the Castle of Cardiff, alsoe was called SHYRE-HALL, to the which Court all such as then held of him in Glamorgan ought sute, which, after that the rest of the Country of Glamorgan and Morganwg was subdued upon Composicion, (as after shall be declared) was tearmed the body of the Shyre of Glamorgan. Alsoe a Coroner was appointed, which then made all returnes, and afterward vsed to doe that Offices in effect which the Sheriffe, Coroner, and Exchetor doe at this day. This officer, viz. Coroner, was yearly chosen by election of the Sutors, they naming three, whereof the Lord, or the Sheriffe, (which then was the onely Judge) pricked one. And that priviledge was granted to that part of Glamorgan called Kybor, that none could be Coroner unlesse hee had Landes therein; and that two of the Sutors of Kybor must, of necessity, be sitting on the lower bench in the said Shire-hall at the giving of Judgment upon liffe and death; by meanes of which Custome, diverse Gentlemen of other partes of the Country that would be Coroners, were fayne, and vsed to by some quiletts therein; but what moved him to grant that priviledge I could not learne, nor yett ghesse, unlesse that hee had therein placed (being soe neare his dwelling) such as hee especially trusted both to supply that Office of trust, and alsoe to be a ready garde against his Enemyes. Other inferiour Officers were also appointed to serve (as Bayliffes of the hundreds now doe,) and they were called Yeomen of the Shyre, and were but two in number. The office of one reached by (*a*)estimation the River Thaw, the other's by West.

Quære, who gave them that priviledge.

(*a*) *Qu.* if this is not an error of the transcriber for, "by Est of the River Thaw."—Sir T. P.

In this Court, entitled "Comitatus Glamorganiæ et Morganwg," in the comon speech called "the Shyre Court," as well reall and personall Actions were tryed, as alsoe Pleas of the Crowne, with Authority to pardon all Offences, Treason onely excepted. As this Lordshipp before the wining thereof was a Lordshipp Royall, and houlden of none other, soe it continued after, the lordes thereof ever since owing onely their obedience unto the Crowne, vsed iura regalia, untill that the Lawes and Customes vsed in Wales were abrogat, and all Wales enabled with the Lawes of England; untill which time the said Court and Officers, by Succession, continued with addition and increase of Lawes, and other Officers, as time and cause ministred occasion. Authority of the Shyre Court.

To give monthly attendance unto which Court, the 12 Knightes before remembred, and all others to whome Sir Robert Ffittshamon had given Signoryes, or Landes, in recompence of Service, hee bound and tyed by their tenure; and all such as held freely of them, and all such as were ffreeholders in the County of Kybor, (for in ancient Recordes it is termed PATRIA,) all these were, in every Court, called by a Roll of their names. In continuance of time that cheife Officer or Juge (which Office was tearmed VICECOMES) used to substitute his Deputy or Deputies, who was named LIEUTENANT. Also another Officer, called CHANCELOUR, was appointed, but comonly the one vsed both Offices or Roomes, who the morrow after every Fryday vsed to sitt in Chancery matters, to determine causes according to good conscience, and the meane Lordes were on both dayes to give thereto their attendance. What time Sir Robert Ffittshamon distributed the low Country of Glamorgan among such as hee thought worthy, it is to be supposed that a (*a*) great number held of him by Knights' Service, then in the time of Edw. 3. when the Lord Spencer made a generall (*b*) Survey, at Who were Sutors thereto. Vicecomes. Lieutenant. Chancelloure.

(*a*) Greater.—Sir T. P.

(*b*) See Appendix, Note H.

which time it was found that then remayned 36 Knightes ffees et dimid. and the tenth part, that held of him: all such as were given to houses of Religion unacompted, as by a copy thereof after may appeare.

36 Knightes ffees di. &c.

The Conquerours, thus obtayning the possession of the body or low Country of Glamorgan, refrayned to show any violence to the ecclesiasticall possessions especially apperteyning to the Church of Landaph; for in all Filyaw his Booke, (which is a Register of matters touching the same) there is no remembrance made of any injury offered, whereby they witnessed the favour they bare to such things as were dedicated to God.

To such of the Glamorganians as were taken prisoners, whome the Conquerour trusted to encline unto him, hee not onely gave life and liberty, but also restored to greater livings than they possessed before, trusting thereby as well to allure others that meant to resist him to offer submission, as in sure ffreindshipp to knitt them by his benefitts.

(*a*) Thus Sir Robert Ffittshamon pretermitted nothing appertayning to the safety of his new-gotten Signory,

And Stiled himselfe thus—

"SIR ROBERT FITTSHAMON, by the Grace of God, Prince of Glamorgan, Earle of Corboile, Baron of Thorigny and Granville, Lord of Gloucester, Bristow, Tewkesbury, and Cardiffe, Conquerour of Wales, neare Kinsman unto the King, and Generall of his Army in Ffrance."

And his Pedigree follows:

Sir Robert Ffittshamon was the Sonne of the Lord Hamon Dentatus, the sixth Earle of Corboile in Normandy, who was the Sonne of Richard, the Sonne of Robert, the Sonne of Hamon, the Sonne of Rollo, the Sonne of Robert, who was the first Earle of Corboile, and the second Sonne of Rollo the

(*a*) As to Fitzhamon, see Clark, *Land of Morgan*, p. 19 *et seq*.

first Duke of Normandy, and the only Brother of Duke William, called Long-espée or Long-sword, from whome are descended the Royall House of Great Brittaine.

Of the Warrs betweene the CONQUEROURS *and the* GLAMORGANIANS.

IN the meane time the Inhabitants and Owners sometime of the Champion Country of Glamorgan, which escaped the Violence of the sodaine and unprovided invasion of the Strangers, repayred to the Mountaynes of Glamorgan, which they called BLAYNE, using the scituation thereof for their defence and safe guard, who, assembling themselves with the Ancient inhabiters there, and lamenting the losse of their Lord, crying for the vengeance of God to punish their wicked offence, in killing that innocent Justyn, whose quarrell they were retayned to support, Bewayling also their cōmon calamity and misfortune: The one part from the Hills beholding their ancient Patrimony and nutritive Soyle bereft from them and Strangers possessing the same, The other part in noe certainty how long they should enjoy their's; began to consult what way to take. Wherein, placing the women, children, and all such as served to noe stead in the Warres, in the higher Mountaines, without danger of the Enemyes, determined either to recover their owne, and revenge the Injuries done, or else to perish manfully with the sword. Therefore, placing themselves in the lower Mountaines, in the ffrontyers of the low Country, with often rodes and incurtions, assayled the Strangers, sometime out of one part of the Mountaines, sometime out of another, and taking them at advantage, often slewe great Companies of them, and pursueing them to their houldes, taking from them preys and booties, whereby they sustayned themselves. For the Mountaines in those dayes, bare noe such Corne as now

Heu! dolor est, gratis abscedere rebus amatis.

groweth thereon, because lyming and marling of the ground was not vsed, and, as I thinck, not knowne.

And although at the begining Messengers were sent them, offering Conditions of Peace, yet malice and rancour soe boyled in their Stomackes, that they would not heare thereof, thinking it more honest to dye by dint of Sword, then to suffer their Lord's death unrevenged, saying, that they would never preferre the hope of a bloody reward before their truth and fidelity to their Lord, reviling all such of their Nation to whome the Conquerour had shewed his clemency, or extended his liberality, thinking it better to continue their misfortune, then to be pertakers of their wicked felicity.

Sir Robert Fittshamon, considering with how small resistance hee had gotten the low Country of Glamorgan, and that the Welshmen determined to persevere in their obstinacy, and that they continually invaded and spoyled the lowe Country, determined to force them either simply to yeild, or to persecute them with sharpe Warre, and soe conquer the rest, perswading himselfe that it was an easy matter to bring his purpose to passe, as well for that the Glamorganians wanted furniture for the Warres, because such as they had their sodaine flight had lost them; And, being forced to the barren Mountaines for refuge, where, for want of Victualls to sustaine soe great a number, they could not long continue, And that they were soe environed, that of their Neighbours they should receive neither ayde nor releife; As alsoe for that hee doubted not either want of men or victualles and ffurnitures for the Warr: Therefore made Rodes into the Mountaines, where the Welshmen, not able for want of artillery to encounter with in plaine ffeild, taking them in places of advantage, either ascending or descending from on high and steepe hills, soe couragiously sett upon them, that they were put to often flightes, and diverse places made notorious by their slaughter, as Rw Sayson ycha, and Rw Sayson issa, within the Parish of Llantressent; in Myskyn, Rydy Saysson; in Pendoyloyn, (*a*) Reven Saysson.

(*a*) Cefn Saeson = The Saxon's Ridge.

At length, perceiving that nothing was to gotten among the Welshmen in the Mountaines, but cold, hunger, and blowes, therefore determined strongly to fence the ffrontiers of the low Country next toward the Mountaines, and to leave off invading of them, perswading themselves, that, if they could keepe off the Welshmen from getting of preyes and booties out of the low Country, necessity would constraine them to yeild for want of sustenance, Where many Castles and strong holdes were by them builded, (notwithstanding the Welshmen gave them often repulses,) the ruynes whereof remayne at this day.

After that the Strangers had builded them Castles and houldes in the ffrontiers of the lowe Country, toward the Mountaines, they held themselves, and possessed their owne in more quiett and assurance, yet neverthelesse the Glamorganians never desisted to molest and vex them with often invasions, rodes, incurtions, conflictes, and skirmishes, as well by day as by night, wherein they tooke such preyes and booties as they could finde out of the Walles of their houldes, and destroying whatsoever they could not carry away, without respect, to annoy their Enemyes withall; Which, by tract of many yeares, sometime to their gaynes, and other whiles to their losse, continued without desisting the one to urge the other with skirmishes, during all the life-time of Sir Robert Ffittshamon, whome the Welshmen hated and envyed. Hee left behinde him one daughter, his heire, called Mabell, or Mabillia, and one Brother, surnamed Richard de Grana Villa, or Granvill, one of the twelve Knightes before and hereafter mentioned in the Conquest of Glamorgan, who came into England, together with his said Brother Ffittshamon, with King William the Conquerour, and was a very valiant Coñander, doeing great Services in all the Warres in the Conquest of England, and more perticularly in the great Battaile fought against King Harrold, wherein Harrold himselfe was Slaine, and his Army totally destroyed; ffor which the said Richard de Granvilla as well as his said Brother

Ffittshamon, was greatly esteemed and rewarded by the Conquerour K. W. and did faithfully and most valiantly serve the two succeeding kings in all their Warres, as is more at large sett forth in other places, and from whome is lineally descended in a direct lyne the noble ffamily of the Granvills of Bideford, in Devonshire, which Towne and Lordshipp they now and still have enjoyed in their name ever since the Conquest, and was then given to the said Richard, their great Ancestor before named, by the Conquerour for his many signall services.

How ROBERT CONSULL *obtained the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and made Peace with the* GLAMORGANIANS, *and the Successe thereof.*

SIR ROBERT FITTSHAMON being dead, having laid this foundation of his Dominion, whose only daughter and heire, named Mabilia, ROBERT CONSUL, base Sonne to Henry the first, King of England, marryed, in whose right hee possessed the lowe Country, or Vale of Glamorgan. After that both parties had very long time mainteyned Warres, the Welshmen seeking to expulse the Strangers, and the Conquerours endeavouring to supplant the Glamorganians out of the whole Signory, and that by continuance thereof a great number of such as were most egerly bent thereto, were either consumed by time, or slayne in continuall conflicts and skirmishes, and that blood was sufficiently shedd betweene them to appease their wrathfull humours; as,

> While wee live doth Envy rage;
> And when wee dy shee doth asswage.

And that the one for their Courage could not be subdued, nor the other for their force expulsed, as tyme endeth all things, and like as a boyle or an impostume in a man's body

requireth time to fester and then wax ripe, soe the remembrance of former injuries began to asswage, and wax more cold; for,

Tyme wreckfull wrath subdues,
It breaketh angor's gall;
And each disease in time hath helpe:
Thus time doth conquer all.

Juon, who was the Messenger (as I have said before) that retayned the Strangers, and other Gentlemen of the Glamorganians before received into favour with the Victors, perceiving both parties somewhat enclined to peace, wherein long time before they had travayled in vayne, yet now deemed it time convenient to labour for the establishing of quietnesse betweene them. Therefore, after motions made unto Robert Consul, and the rest of the Conquerours, for avoyding of the continuall broyles and unquietnes they had lived in many years before, and albeit they had long time possessed the low Country of Glamorgan, yet the charges in keeping, and defence thereof, surmounted their proffitt, for the Welshmen restrayning them to use it to their cõmodity, and alsoe gayning nothing by making of Rodes upon them into the mountaines but cold and stripes, they found them thereto willing.

The Glamorganians, considering their necessity, in what hard plight and danger of ruyne they were in; for, being enclosed of all sides with hostility, dispayred either of relief or succour, and that the Enemies had fortifyed the ffrontiers of the low Country, and alsoe that their force dayly encreased, and chiefly for that Robert Consul, being Sonne to the King of England, was, in the right of his Wife, possessed of the low Country, therefore their hope was dasht into dispaire, and thought it irrecuperable, soe that their perverse continuance should nothing doe but augment their Calamity and penury, were alsoe contented to treate of peace.

In which it was concluded, That each party should forgett and forgive all Injuries, and causes of greife and debate.

And that each party and their heires should hold and enjoy all such Territories as they then possessed, for ever.

Quod terræ mos est, hoc terræ semper honos est.

The Signory, certaine cheife Rentes, and Demaynes, in every Lordship possessed by the Glamorganians, reserved to Robert Consul, and his Successors, for ever.

And that the Glamorganians should enjoy the liberty of their owne Lawes, which they termed "Moes a Devod," viz. vsage and custome.

Whereupon it came to passe, that the Mountaines of Glamorgan differed in Lawes and Customes from the low Country, which soe continued untill the dissolution of both.

And that Madog, one of the Sonnes of Justin, sometime Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, had the quiett possession of most part of the Landes which lay wast in the ffrontiers, betweene both countries, unoccupyed during the Warres, and annexed to the Lordshipp of Myskyn, of whome Kynwrig, a famous man, descended, of which Kynwrig sprang Jevan Dauidd Hen Yghan, and Morgan Hen ap Jevan and Hen ap Jevan Mady. The inheritance of the first was divided between his 4 Sonnes, of the second betweene his 2 Daughters. This in place convenient shall be shewed.

By meanes alsoe of this Composition, it came to passe that sedition was repressed: such as sometime had beene lordes in the bowells of Glamorgan, were constrayned by necessity to become Tennantes in the barren Soyle of the Mountaines; Soe that there remayneth scarce any memory of any other Gentleman that then dwelled in Glamorgan, saving Justyn and Ivon, whose discentes, in place convenient, shall be sett forth.

Thus Robert Consul obtained the preheminencies, Signory, and quiett possession of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and established himselfe therein.

And alsoe ever since hath beene, and at this present be, soe many ffreehoulders in those partes, and paying so little Rent.

But suspecting evill Neighbourhood, and doubting least the Welshmen would be impatient of his new government, and thereby moved to kindle uproares and seditions, therefore hee caused Castles to be builded in diverse Signories, in the Mountaines were appointed Gentlemen of trust and power to dwell, and were named "Custodes," who cõmonly vsed the Office (to governe the Inhabitantes of the same Lordship) which they called Stewards; to be as well judges in matters of right among them, as alsoe terrors to the Inhabitants to revolt or conspire, and ready Bridles to represse them, if any attemptes should be offered.

In all those Lordshipps the Lords of Glamorgan vsed iura regalia, as Lords in time past had done, two of the Tennants sitting on the bench, with the Steward, who vsed to give Judgment upon life and death, and not the Steward. And upon every wrongfull judgment the inhabitants were amerced to an hundred shillings a peece.

in ancient time called (*a*) Llyawb ô Vrawdwyr.

(*b*) Brawdwyr Llys.

I have heard old men report, who themselves had supplyed the roome to give Judgment upon some condemned to death, that the manner thereof was as ensueth:

(*c*) GWYNT A GWYDEN A FFENN BLAYDD ACHWGY HID MARW.

As alterations are dangerous in Cõmon wealthes, so the Glamorganians unwillingly received their new Government. But there was noe remedy, but to make patience a vertue, serving the necessity of time. And albeit for a time the one envyed, the other disdayned other, for cõmonly envye followeth felicity, and contempt misfortune. yet, leaving aside all old rancor and enmity, in continuance of time they joyned together in Marriage, thereby secluding the difference betweene the Victorious and the Vanquished.

(*a*) Llyawb ô Vrawdwyr. This should be Llyaws (*i.e.* Lluaws) o Vrawdwyr = a number of Judges.

(*b*) Judges of a Court.

(*c*) Gwynt a Gwyden, a ffen Blaidd, a chrogy hyd marw = Wind and withy, and Wolf's head, and hanging till dead.

Such as remayne at this day of the posterity of the Conquerours (which are but few), inhabite either the Townes, or in the lowe Country neere the Sea Side, who in names and speech differ from the ancient Glamorganians.

Thus was the end of the Signory and Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg in the Lyne of Justin, in whose Ancestors, by the space of many hundred yeares, it had endured; who (wee are to thinke) was deposed by the ordinance of God, either for the Sinnes and Wickednesse of himselfe, or of his ffore-ffathers; whereby wee may acknowledge and confesse, that all Dominion is changed and altered at the will and Comandement of God, who humbleth whome hee list, and whome hee list hee exalteth. And in this sort Robert Consul obtayned the quiett possession of all Glamorgan and Morganwg.

The Division *of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg after the Conquest thereof.*

THE Signory or Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, after the Conquest thereof, contained 4 severall partes, as before is remembred, viz. The body of the Shyre, Members, Boroughes, and Bishopp's See; wherein was comprehended what was included betweene the River Romney of the East, Pull Kynan of the West, Brexsea Point of the South, and the confines of Brecknog of the North part, and every part vsed severall Lawes, Rites, and Customes.

1. The body of the Shire.
2. The Members.
3. Boroughes. And,
4. The Possessions of the Bishop of Landaph and the Church.

The body of the Shire, called "Comitatus Glamorgan et Morganwg," contayned all those Lordshipps and Territories

which owed their Sute to the Shyre Court, how they augmented or diminished it is uncertaine; howbeit, at what time the Lord Hugh Spencer, the first Hugh, Lord of Morganwg, made a generall Survay of Glamorgan, it was then found, that 36 Knightes ffees, dimid. and the tenth part of a Knighte's ffee, held of him, beside all such Lordships as he had in possession, and Possessions that were given to Houses of Religion that were founded in the meane time betweene the said Conquest and the said Survay, as the Abbayes of Neath and Morgan, and other meane houses, all which were endued with many Lordshipps and great possessions (as in treating of every of them shall appeare,) and not accompted in the said Survey: the true Copy whereof shall be sett downe in the 3 book, among the particulers of Glamorgan, with addition of the names of the Lordes now.

Of the Spencers, executed at Hereford, A.D. 1325.

Anno Dni. 1320.

THE NAMES OF THE

Knights Fees.	Lordships.	The Lords then	The Lords now.	Value.
j.	Sully.	Wm. Brewis.	Sir Edward Stradling.	
di.	Wrynston.	John de Rayle.	Wm Earle of Worcester.	x. marcks.
j.	Coychurch.	Payn Turbyll.	John Gamage.	
ij.	Wenvo.	Wm. Flemynge.	Hen: E. of Pembroch.	x. li.
iij.	St. Nicholas.	Wm. Corbett.	H: E. of Pembroch, Myles Button, Rs M.	xxx. li.
iiij.	Penmarcke.	H: Humfryfild.	L: Saintjohn.	lx. li.
j.	St. Fagan's.	H: Ligon de Vele.	Doctor Gebons.	xx. li.
di.	Lantrithed.	Uxor Johannis Bassett.	Wm. Bassett.	x. li.
di.	Littlebone. Lystalybont.	William Maylocke.	Thomas Carne.	xl. s.
di.	Lanhary.	Jo: Turbyll's Wife.	John Gamage.	xl. s.
di.	in Lanoovian.	Richardus de Nerber.	Thomas Carne.	xl. s.
di.	St. Hylary.	Tho: Bassett.	William Bassett.	x. li.
x ℔s.	New Castle.	Payn Turbyll.	John Gamage.	xl. s.
di.	Penllyne.	Wm. Phe.	Richardus Morgan.	
j.	Penllyne.	Jo: Norres.	Xpofer Turbill.	
j.	Llanvihangle.	Jo: Norres.	John Thomas.	
j.	Llimdoch, & St. Marychurch.	Adam Welsh.	To: Carne.	xxx. s.
duæ partes.	in Llanvaes.	William Brewes, et Alicia, uxor ejus.	Hen. E. of Pembroch.	xx. li.
j.	in Landoch. (*or* Landue.)	The Heires of Jo: Winton.	Thomas Carne. Ja: Tho: David Powell.	xx. li.
iiij.	in Oggmor.	Hen: of Lancaster, & Maud, his Wife.	part of the Dutchy of Lancaster.	lx. li.
j.	St. Donett's.	Edward Stradling.	Sir Edward Stradling.	xx. li.

Knights Fees.	Lordships.	The Lords then.	The Lords now.	Value.
di.	Marcrosse.	John de la Bere.	Richard Bassett. George Vann.	x. markes.
iij. di.	St. Tathan.	Wm. Berckroulls.	Wm. Earl of Worcester, Sir Ed. Stradling, Dd. Carne's heyres.	
j.	Langwyth. Langewydd.	Th'Abbot of Morgan: therefore not extended.	Sir Ed. Mansell.	
di.	St. Tatham.	Richardus de Nerber.	Jo: Popham, in the right of his Wife.	xl. s.
	Jo: le Norres. Adoe le Welsh. Phe le Flemynge. Jo: Jule.			xl. li.
j.	Lesvrthe. Lisworney.	Peter de Vele.	Doctor Gebons.	xv. li.

Some of Knyghts Fees, xxxvj. dimid. & the tenth part.

How many (*a*) PLOUGH LAND[S] every Lordship did Containe, then Contributary after their Rate to the Payment of (*a*) MYZES by that Survay.

BY EST THAWE.

	Cogan	iiij.	Roger Cottrell	iij.	
	Cosmestone	vj.	Mychellstone	vj.	
	Sully	viij.	Walterston	iij.	
	Dinispowis	xxij.	Penmarck & Lancadle	xxij.	
	Wrinston	iiij.	Molton & Lidmerstone	viij.	
	Barry Est	iij.	Barry Est	iiij.	2 Barrys East.
	Cadoxston	iij.	Odyn Fee	iiij.	
	Landoch & Penarch	iij.	Foonmoon	vij.	
	Leckwith	ij. di.	Lancarvan	j. di.	
	Beganston balowck	ij	Lanrythed	xij.	
	Hanghall Wold	ij.	Lechcastle	ij.	
	Wenvo	vj.	Lanbethery	ij. di.	
	Phe Goule	ij.	Lancovian	j. di.	
	Samonston	ij.	Brygan	j. di.	
Marke the Roule in this place.	Wallas	j.	Corrwg	j.	
	Ma. Bonvill (*b*)	ij.	Mayloke	j. di.	
	Merthedevan	ij.	Scurla Castle.	ij.	
	St. Fagan	iij.	Tregoose & Penone	iiij. di.	
	St. Mychell	ij.			
	Peterston	vj.	Sum by East 182 Dim.		
	St. George's & Brytton Throps.	vj.			

Memorand. *That every Plough Land payd in 5 yeares after the decease of every Lord 9s. 10d.*

(*a*) As to Ploughlands and Myses see Appendix J. (*b*) See page 85.

BY WEST THAWE.

Newton & Nottage	-	xij.	(*a*) Ten Jey and Roger Hodscott. - j.
Newastle	- -	ix.	John Denis Gilbert Dewmard. - j.
Landowe	- -	vij.	Ten de Warr, Thomas Geffre, Wm. Clement. - j.
Marcros	- -	vj.	Doure Ven - - iij.
St. Donett's	- -	vj.	Pittkott - - - ij.
Lisurney	- -	iiij.	Ten Marisk, Pet. Lanhaske. - j.
Llanvihangell	- -	iij.	Pet. Robert Elamis, of ould Castle, Thomas Jey. j.
John de Ann	- -	j.	Maud Hybart, Robert de Eire, John Raymond, Merkeston Wenboys. j.
Pickettstone, Lannays, Eghoys Bruys.	-	ix.	Corndon - - - j.
West Orchard	-	ij.	Ten Blenston - - j.
Julston	- - -	iij.	Peter Ketishall, Ten Robert Cantlow. j.
Est Orcherd	- -	iij.	Ten Wallis - - j.
P̄he. Nerber	- -	iij.	Ten Lange - - j.
Fflemyngston Wallys.	-	iiij.	
Landoch, *or* St. Mary		vij.	
Cornely, Cornely, Graymmoyn.	-	iij.	
Merthir Mawre	-	vij.	
Ogmor .	- -	x.	
Penllyne	- -	xij.	
Colneston	- -	x	
Llanfey	- -	iiij.	

Sum by West 141.

The Sum̃e Totall of the Plough Lands then Contributary were - - - - - - - - - 323 dimid

The body of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwge was, before the alteracion of the Lawes in Wales, a County of itselfe, and held of none other Lordshipp. The Lords thereof, ever since the wining of the same, owing their obedience only to the Crowne, vsed therein Jura regalia, viz. the Tryall of all Actions, as well Realls as Personalls, and plees of the Crowne, and authority to pardon all offences, Treason only excepted.

And if any false judgment were given in any of the Courtes of the members or boroughes, it should be reversed by a Writt of false judgment in the Shyre Court of Glamorgan and Morganwge.

(*a*) I think this word is an abbreviation of tenement and not the name Tewdyr as printed by Sir Thos. Phillipps. There is a flourish after the n in the MS.

Alsoe matters of Conscience happening in any of the same should be determined in the Chancery of Glamorgan and Morganwge before the Chancelour thereof. Which Court was monthly kept in the Castle of Cardiffe on Tuesday, the morrow after the Shire Court.

It is to be remembred, that like as places were allotted as aforesaid, and soe enjoyed new Lordes, soe many of them received new names; Some after the names of the Possessioners, some at their likeing, and some retayned the ancient names.

Of the MEMBERS *of Glamorgan and Morganwge.*

THE Members of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwge were the cheifest and greatest Signories in Glamorgan, next unto the Shire ffee, being 12, viz.

Seynghenidd supra Seynghenidd suptus	Caiach.	vj.	Lanblethyan Coydty - - - - Tyryarll - - - Avan Wahan - - Neth Citra - - Neth Ultra - -	vj.
Myskyn - - - - - - - Glynroddney - - - - - Talavan - - - - - - - Ruthyn - - - - - - -				

Of every of ye 12 Members particularly, and of the Mannors holden of them.

The names whereof were the Ancient names thereof, and remaine at this day unaltered, the Scituation, Meares, and Boundes whereof are well knowne, as by Surveyes thereof may appeare, whereunto such as have cause to be therein inquisitive may resort.

All those Lords vsed Regall authority, but taken away by Statute, they are accompted Lord Marchers, and enjoyed the liberties thereof ever since the Statute.

All which Members differed one from another in Lawes, Rightes, and Customes, which they termed, "Moes â Devod." As I said before, Gavel-kinde (which they termed "Raudyr," viz. partable Land) was vsed in most part.

The Lordes of the same Members were called in the Welsh Termes, (*a*) "Arglwiddy pren a ffwll," viz. Lord of Tree and Pitt, thereby declaring their authority, of which some others were as Talygarn, &c.

All which Members were governed by Stewardes, or Leivtenantes, wherein like pleas and actions were determined as in the Shyre Court, vsing like Regall Jurisdictions, and Tryall for life and Land, and Authority to pardon all offences. The manner of Judgments upon condemnation of any for Murther or Felony, was in this Sort: The Tennants, being Benchers, gave the Judgment, and not the Steward—(*b*) "Crogy nes marw gwynt a gwyden affen blaydd." And for every wrongfull Judgment the Tennants did forfeit an li. to the Lord. Saving that wrongfull judgments were to be reversed by Writts of false judgment, out of the Chancery of Glamorgan and Morganwg, (before the Sheriffe which then was Judge) as Inferiour Courtes to the Shyre, and matters of Conscience happening in any of the said Members, were heard and decreed before the Chancelour of Glamorgan, who kept Court monthly within the Castle of Cardiff on Tuesday, being the morrow after the Shyre Monday, as before is declared, at which Court the meane Lords of Glamorgan vsed to give their attendance; and after began the Courtes orderly in the Members, wherein the Lord Generall Recorder vsed to resort, wherein ffynes and concordes were acknowledged before the Steward, and the chirographes delivered to the pt as now are vsed in our Sessions, and pleas entered formally.

(*a*) See Note page 6. (*b*) See page 41.

Of the Boroughes *of Glamorgan and Morganwg.*

THE Boroughes within the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg in elder time were seaven, whereof the first 3 were in the body of the Shyre, the last 4 in the Members.

Cardyff, Cowbryge, Kynfige.	3.	Neath, Avan, Llantrissent, (*a*) Caerfyly.	4.

All which received their liberties and Priviledges of the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg by Charters and by Succession of Lordes confirmed, as by a great number of their Charters remayning at this day may appeare. All which liberties, together with all other Boroughes in Wales are confirmed by the ordinance of Wales.

Memd. That Cardiff is confirmed by the Queene's Majesties Charter that now is: The true Copy whereof in place convenient shall be layd downe.

Those Boroughes vsed alsoe jura regalia within their liberties, and alsoe differed in Lawes, Rightes, and Customes from the Shire and Members, and some of them from others; some were governed by Majors and Bayliffes, others by Stewards, and parties.

Of the Bishop of Landaph.

The Lordshipp of Landaph, whereof the dignity taketh denomination, pertayned to the Bishop of Landaph, wherein the Bishop vsed jura regalia. And this tyme vseth the liberty of a Lord Marcher.

Diffryn Gohrych, another meane Lordship pertayning to the Bishop, and the Donation of the Church of St. Lithan's, thereto belonging, within the body of the Signory of Glamorgan;—because I have written a short Treatice of the Bishoprick of Landaph, wherein this matter is sett forth more at large, therefore this shall suffice.

There were diverse other meane Lordshipps within the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, not spoken of before, which, in describing the Hundreds of the Shyre of Glamorgan shall be remembred, therefore now past over.

(*a*) *Qe.* Was Caerphilly ever a Borough? See p. 103 and *Land of Morgan*, p. 22.

What LORDSHIPS *and* TERRITORYES *the Welshmen possessed after the Conquest of Glamorgan and Morganwg.*

CRADOG, the Eldest Sonne of Justyn, enjoyed the Lordshipp of Avan, (being one of the 12 Members before recited,) and certaine Landes between Neath and Tawy, as by donacions and confirmacions of Morgan, Sonne of Cradog, & Kadwathlan, and Morgan Cham, Sonnes of Morgan, registred in the Booke of the Abby of Neth, being written in a faire Text hand in parchment, may be gathered.

Rys, another of the Sonnes of Justyn, possessed certaine Territories and the Church of Llanylid (some affirme the Lordshipp of Ruthyn, being another of the said Members), and, as it may appeare by the Register of the Abbay of Neath, Sir Richard Granvill founder thereof, gave unto the said Rys certaine Territories (called "Reses Lege,"—pro bono pacis) between Neth and Tawy for the obtayning of peace, which hee afterwards exchanged with the of Neth for Kyllebebill, as by a Cirog. between the house of Neth and Rys ap Justyn, in the same Booke registred, doth appeare, and confirmed by Sir Richard Granvill, and Oweyn, Sonne of the said Rys.

Madog, another of the Sonnes of Justyn, possessed the greater part of the Landes between the Rivers of Taff and Eley, being of the Lordship of Myskin, which, during the discord betweene the Glamorganians and the Conquerours lay wast, of which a great part discended to Kynwrig. Kinwrige.

This Madog alsoe possessed the Landes which discended to Jem[a] ɦn ap Jem[a] Mady. (Marke his posterity, &c.)

Of Kynwrig discended Jevan vap David ɦn Yghan vap ɦen. vap Kynwrig, vap Howell, Vap Madog, vap Jestyn, whose inheritance was divided among his 4 Sonnes, viz. the house of Llanvayr and the Landes pertayning to the same to Jankyn, his eldest Sonne. The house of Pencoyd and Pant y Corred, with the Landes thereto belonging, to Thomas his 2d Sonne. The House of Rydlavar and the Landes thereto Jem ap David 4 Sonnes. Jankin. Thomas.

Llen. adjoyning, to Llen his 3d Sonne. The house of the higher
Morgan. Radyr and Landes thereunto adjacent, to Morgan his fourth
daughters. and youngest Sonne. Hee had 2 Daughters, the one named Joħan, the other named of which Sonnes and Daughters a great Lynage is spronge.

Joħan was marryed to Llen Pħe vap Rs̃. owner of the old place hard by the end of Pont Ryne in Merthir, and Ddyhewid in Miskyn, whose onely Daughter and heire named Joħan, marryed Myrick Powell ap Rs̃. of Breknogshire, of the lineall race of Yvon Says, by whom hee had Sonnes and Daughters the other marryed . . . . . owner of Penlloyn Kynvin.

Morgan Llen ap Jevan Of Kynwrig alsoe discended Morgan Llen vap Jēm vap ħen vap Kynwrig, whose inheritance (hee wanting issue male)
2 Daughters. fell betweene his two Daughters; viz. Margarett and Catharine,
1. John Gamage. th' one marryed with John Gamage, to whose (*a*) properly came the Landes which the Gamage hath within Miskyn, accompted of old rent of Assis at . . . ti. The other marryed
Thomas Mathew. Thomas Mathew, to whose part came the lower Radyr, and the Landes thereto apperteyning of like vallue.

Ruttllan, another of the Sonnes of Justyn, in consideration of peace with the French and Englishmen, as the same Register witnesseth, possessed of the Landes allotted to Sir Richard Granvill, certaine parcell after his name, called Keben Ruttllan.

Hee alsoe possessed all the Landes betweene Cluverarch and the river of Constans Cross, which, as the last recited Author affirmeth, hee exchanged for certaine Landes called Bodescop in the Est part of Keven Sayson.

The PEDIGREE of this Eynon, (of whome a great number be discended) according to most ancient and best approved Registers of Genealogies that I could finde or heare of, doth follow:

EYNON Sonne of Kollwyn, Sonn of Tayno, Sonn of Edenowayn, Sonne of Blyddyd, Sonn of Bleddyn, Sonne of Bledrys,

(*a*) *Qu.* Share.

Sonne of Kynogmawr, Son of Jorwerth Hyrvlawr, Sonn of Tegomoy, Sonn of Teon, Sonne of Gwynay da y Vriddwyd, Sonn of Bywirlew, Sonne of Bywdee, Sonn of Rynriddbaladr, Sonne of Llary, Sonne of Kusnar Weledig, Sonne of Lidd, Sonne of Bely Mawr, Sonne of Mynygawn, Sonne of Pir, Sonne of Appir, Sonne of Enaidd, Sonn of Kerwid, Sonne of Kryden, Sonne of Dyvin Farch, Sonn of Prydain, Sonne of Aedd Mawr, Sonne of Antonÿs, Sonne of Syriol, Sonne of Gwrwst, Sonne of Ryallawn, Sonn of Kynedda, (which in Latine wee name Cunedagius, by Rega his Mother, Daughter to Llyr, King of Bryttaine,) Sonne of Henwyn, Sonne of Blyddyd, Sonne of Assar, Sonne of Kyngen, Sonne of Dyvinwal Hen, Sonne of Gorbonyawn, Sonne of Camber, Sonne of Brutus, the first King of Brittaine.——Breef recytall of his posterity.

What Parcells the Lord reserved to himselfe.

The Lord reserved unto himselfe the Castle of Cardiff, with the demaines thereto apperteyning, with the Townes, Boroughes, and the Shyre ffee, being the body of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, with the rest of the members not given before, and in his possession: And the Lordship of Bovertone, alias Lantwylt, wherein hee had a Grainge, or house of Husbandry, toward the Provision of his House.

And all the rest of the Lordship not accompted in the 36 Knightes ffees et dimid. and the tenth part, within the body of the Shyre, with the Cheife Signory over the whole.

The Annuall revenewes of the said Lordship, as well within the Shyre ffee as the members and Boroughes, was M. markes, which some alsoe th' inhabitants accustomed to pay in five yeares to their new Lord, in the name of "myres," upon the death of the ould, in consideracion thereof the new Lord granted them . . . . . .

And it is said, that markes were yearly allowed in ffees, soe that the Revenewes of the Lord, *de claro*, amounted to vj$^{c.}$ marckes, but afterwardes, by meanes of Exchange and excheates, it encreased.

The Succession *of* Lords *of Glamorgan and Morganwg since the Conquest thereof.*

1. SIR ROBERT (*a*)FITTSHAMON (being Sonne to Hamon) a great Lord, and a Kinsman to Wm. Conquerour, came into this Realme with him, and was Knight of the Privy Chamber with William Rufus; and as William Caxston, the Author of the English Chronicle, Ca: 134, in the Discourse of a Dreame or Vision, seene by a muncke of the King's Household, affirmeth. "This Monke," saith Caxston, "tould it to a Knight that then was most privy with the King, of all men; the Knight was called Hamon Sonne, who tould the King thereof, and said, that it should betoken other thing then good. The King made light thereof, and yet by his perswasion, forbare to goe abroad that forenoone; but when hee had dyned, there was noe man able to stay him, but he would ryde forth a hunting into New Forrest, where hee was slayne by Water Tyrell, by glancing of his Arrowe shooting at a redd Deare. This Sir Robert Ffittshamon was the first Lord of Glamorgan after Jestyn, who repayred the Towne of Cardiffe: Soe that, in St. Cadogis booke, it is said, that it was then builded."

Others call her Matilda, or Mallt.

Amable, or Mable.

Kefen Mable, why so called, *quære.*

2. MABILIA, his only Daughter, of some named Maud, & in Welsh, Amable, succeeded her said ffather in the inheritance of all his Possessions in England & Wales, as the Register of the Abbay of Neth wittnesseth; whome Robert Consull, base Sonne to Henry the First, marryed as Stow wittnesseth of whose manly assistance in ayding of Maud, his Sister, who was sometime marryed to Emperour of Allmand, and then marryed to Geffre Plantaginet, Earle of Angeo, in obtayning her right to the Crowne of England against King Stephen, the Chronicles doe discourse at large, therefore heere omitted.

(*a*) As to Fitzhamon see *Land of Morgan*, page 19.

This Robert Consull, as Stow affirmeth, of all the Normanes, was the first Earle of Gloucester; but John (*a*) Heyland saith, That Sir Robert Ffittshamon was Earle thereof.

Ley[l]and, in *Sillas Antiquarum Dictionum.*

This Robert Consull, by Composition (as before is declared), brought the Glamorganians then possessing the Mountaines, to concord and peace, Who by Composition enjoyed their ancient liberties & Customes, which they called "Moes â Devodd." *Ut ante.*

Nota, Stow. fol. 86.

Robert Consul was the first ffounder of the Abbay of Morgan, who endued the same with large Possessions, as in place thereto more convenient shall be declared.

Morgan Abbey built Ano 1146.(*b*)

Hee was a benefactor to the Abbay of Neth, which, 17 yeares before Morgan, was founded. Hee began to build Kynfeg, as the said Author testifieth.

viz. Anno Dni. 1129.

Kenfig rebuilt.

Robert Curthose, eldest Sonne of Wm. the Conquerour, was kept prisoner in a deepe Dungeon, under the entrance into the Cheife hould of the Castle of Cardiff, where hee dyed, and was buryed at Gloucester.

Robt. Curthose prisoner.

To this Earle Robert, Galfridus Monenvtensis dedicated his booke translated out of the Brittish Tongue into Lattine.

It is said, that hee builded the Castle of Lantrissent in Myskyn, the Castle of Bristowe, & the Priory of St. James, in the North part of the Citty of Bristow, and there was buried.

Stow.

In his time Sir Robert Norres was Sheriffe of Glamorgan. William of Malmesbury dedicated his Chronicle to this Robert, whom John Bale, in "2 Centuria de Viris Illustribus Britaniæ," calleth, Duke of Bristowe.

Quære, of Roger, Earle of Gloucester in time of H. 2. *Peramb.* fol. 328. Falcatius tooke away the Castle of Tunbrige from the Earle of Gloucester in the time of K: John. *Peramb.* folio 329. *qu.* who was then Earle of Gloucester.

(*a*) *Sic;* but must be a mistake for Leyland or Leland

(*b*) 1147 is the date in the *Annals of Margand.*

3. WILLIAM, Earle of Gloucester, Sonne to Robert Consull and Mabilia his Wife, succeeded his ffather in the Earldome of Gloucester, and his mother in the Lordshipp of Glamorgan.

or Matilda.

In whose time Sir Robert Norres was Sheriffe of Glamorgan, to whome he gave the Lordship of Penllyn.

This William caused to be rebuilded a Towne for Marchandize upon the Sea banks of Kynfege, which hee retayned, with certaine parcell of Land thereto belonging, in his owne possession.

Hee gave acres neere the Blackscerr to the house of Neath, adjoyning to xv Acres which his ffather had before time given. The Countesse his Wife was named Hawisia, as in the Register of his Donacions may appeare.

In whose time Yvor Petyt was; for Geraldus Cambrēsis, and also Cutta Kyvarwydd affirme, the one writing in Latine, the other in Welsh, and yet agree in one sense, as followeth:

"William, the Sonne of Robert Earle of Gloucester, & Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, by violence detayned a great part of Yvor Petit his Territoryes; for which Cause Warr grew between Yvor and the Earle. And Yvor was a man little of Stature, yet bigg and mighty of heart: Who, assembling diverse out of the Mountaines, and upon a night went toward the Castle of Cardiffe, where the Earle, having with him diverse Knightes, and a great number of armed men and Archers, was keeping the Castle. And yet, for all this force, Yvor caused Ladders to be brought, and scaled into the Castle prively, and taking the Earle and his Lady, and his onely Sonne, and bringing and detayning them in Wildernes of Woodes and fforrests of ye Mountaines, not setting them at liberty untill hee was restored to as much and more as hee had forceably taken from him." This farr Cutta Kyvarrwydd. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his booke, "Itinerarium Walliæ," affirmeth the like. And of this, as Report from elder time remayned, the Earle gave him of his owne Landes a Meadow near Romney, of whose name it is at this day called Morva

Yvor: And unto Griffith, Sonne to Yvor Petit, another Medowe of his name, called Morva Ryffidd. Which at this day retayne those names.

This William began the Abbay of Kensham, as Robert, Cronicler of Gloucester, writeth. Stowe, fol. 96.

4. This William dyed without issue Male, leaving after him 3 daughters by the Countesse of Hawisia. Of the which the (*a*)eldest named Isabel was marryed to King John, being then Earle of Oxford and Lancaster, as some Chronicles affirme; but Fabian declareth, that King Richard the First, in the first yeare of his Reigne, shortly after his Coronacion, gave unto his brother John the provinces of Nottingham, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and created him Earle of Lancaster: And not long after the king preferred him to the Marriage of the Earle of Gloucester's daughter; who, as the same Author testifyeth, in the first yeare of his Raigne, divorced from his said Wife the Earle of Gloucester's Daughter, because of neereness of blood. Stow nameth her Hawilla.

This King John, being Lord of Glamorgan in the right of his Wife, confirmed the giftes and Donacions of others to the Abbay of Neth, as the Register thereof testifyeth, whereby it may appeare, that hee was Lord of Glamorgan in the right of his Wife. His Wife was named Elizabeth, as later confirmation by her made declareth, who, after, marryed Jeffry Maundevile, Earle of Essex, and dyed without issue. Marke the coppie of . . . . . after the death of Henry, Duke of Warwicke.

5. AMICIA, the 2d Daughter, was marryed to Sir Gilbert de Clare, as some affirme Earl of Clare, by whome hee had the (*b*) Earldome of Gloucester, and Lordship of Glamorgan; but the Register of Neth witnesseth, that hee was Earle of Gloucester and Hertford.

MABILIA, the third, was marryed to a Lord in Earland. the Earle of Eureux.

(*a*) Mr. Clark places the sisters thus—1, Mabel; 2, Amice; 3, Isabel.

(*b*) According to the *Land of Morgan*, p. 85, the Husband of Amice did not live to possess the Earldom of Gloucester.

6. SIR GILBERT DE CLARE succeeded his Parents in the Lordship of Glamorgan, and was, alsoe, Earle of Gloucester.

Nota, One of the Clares, Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, made Exchange with the Abbott of Neth for the Lordship of Neath, because hee could not rule the Welshmen his Tennantry. Marke the Charter, or Patent of that Exchange, how Talavoe, & Lanblethine, & Ruthin, be charged with a Rent; by meanes whereof the Lordship of Neath came to the Possession of the Lords Glamorgan.

After the Death of Gilbert, Earle of Gloucester, King Henry seised the Wardshipp of his heire, &c. *Peramb.*— quære, which it was: it seemeth to be this Sir Gilbert.

The Countesse of Gloucester, a little before the battaile at Lewes, in Sussex, was taken by King Henry in the Castle of Tunbridge, and it was not long before shee was restored to her former liberty. *Peramb.* quære fol. 329.

all this is to be referred to Gilbert, the Sonn of Richard.

Some of the Earles of Gloucester reputed to be Authors of a Priory in Tunbridge, neere to the Castle.

Gilbertus de Clare, comes Gloucestriæ, moritur Aõ 21 Ed. primi, A: 1295. Polidorus f. 850.

Gilbert, Earle of Gloucester, suffred Prince Edward to depart out of Prison, being moved with the Sonnes of Symon Monford, for certaine disdaynfull wordes by them spoken. A° 1259, A° H. 3. . . . . Polid. f. 805.

Johan, the 3 Daughter of King Ed: the ffirst, was marryed to Gilbert, Earle of Gloucester Aõ 1293, Aõ Ed. primi 19. Polid. 329.

7. SIR RICHARD DE CLARE, his Sonne, succeeded him, and was Earle of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan, betweene whome and Prince Edward, Sonn to H. 3. fell great dissention, in Anõ 43 H: 3. as Ffabian writeth, and of the manner of appeasing it.

Anno 1258. Pol. Virgil. fol. 314.

This Sir Richard was one of the (*a*) *dous pers* named in the parliament at Oxford, Anõ H : 3. 41. (in Anõ 43 H. 3, sayth Stowe.)

This Richard de Clare, hearing that a Jew of Tewksbury, which fell into a Jakes upon Saturday, would not, for reverence of his Sabboth day, be pluckd out, fo : anno. H : 3. 43. thought hee would doe as much to his holy day, which was Sonday; soe kept him there till it was Monday, against which time hee was found dead.

This Richard de Clare builded the Black Fryers, in the West part of the Castle of Cardiff, Anõ 1256. Hee deceased in the 47 [45 after Ffabian] yeare of H : 3. Anõ Dñi. 1262, and gave great charge to Sir Gilbert de Clare, his eldest Sonne, that hee should uphould the Ordinances agreed in the Parliament houlden at Oxford.

Stow, folio 157.

This Richard, in the Raigne of H : 3. agreed with Boniface, Archbishopp of Canterbury, upon a Perambulacion to be made between them for the lymitts of the league of Tunbridge, and the preheminence of their priviledges, and the Strife for their boundes was brought to an end.

As touching their liberties, turne to the Booke the high Steward and high Buttler to th' Archbishopp at the ffeast of their inthronization. Fees, *Peramb.* fol. 331.

This Composition was performed by Gilbert, Earle of Gloucester, Robert Wynchelsea, Archbishopp, next betweene the Earle and Raynaldes; then betweene Hugh Amarle, Earle of Gloucester, and the Archbishopp, John Stradford, &c. fol. 332.

8. SIR GILBERT DE CLARE, his Sonne, after the Death of his ffather was Earle of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, who founded the Graye ffryers in the East part of the Castle of Cardiff; and was one of the cheifest of the Barons in that famous discention, called the Barons Warres, as may appeare by R. Ffabian, in 47 H : 3.

Gray ffryers.

Cheife of ye Barons.

Anno 1259, aft. Polidor. Virg. fol. 315.

(*a*) Pro "*douze Paires*," twelve Peers.—Sir T. P.

For the ordering of the Statutes made at Oxford fell discention betweene Symon Monford, Earle of Leicester, and this Earle of Gloucester, and wordes of displeasure were uttered between them at Gloucester, in 48 Anõ H. 3. the King being there, who had labour to pacify them. Which discention was the ruyne of the said Earle of Leicester, as at large in Ffabian may be read.

Variance with the Earle of Leicester. Marke Pollidor. fol. 805.

After the discomfiture of the Barons, this Earle, (I finde not for what cause) refused the King: And in the Marches of Wales assembled a strong power, and with a great host came to London, and fortifyed it against the King. But, by meanes of Octobonus, then Legat and the King of Romans, peace was concluded, was forgiven, and reconciled to the King's favour againe.

Refuse the King. Fabian, anno 52, H. 3.

pardoned.

In the lvth yeare of King H. 3. a Covenant was concluded between the King and this Earle of Gloucester (by meanes of the King of Romans, the King's Brother) for a Voyage to be taken into the Holy Land, by the said Earle for the King. Toward the charge of which Journey, the Earle should have viij. thousand markes, and at his Shipping iiij. thousand Markes, and hee to be ready by the first of May next following. And if the Earle were not by the said day with his company ready to take shipping, hee should then forfeite to the King 2000 marke; in assurance whereof hee should deliver to the King's Possession his Castle of Henleger, standing upon the Marches of Wales. But it came to no Successe, for the Journey was performed by Sir Edward, the King's Sonne; of whose valient Actes there atchived, foraigne Writers do discourse. In the 57 yeare of this King, H. 3. his Raigne, being taken with sicknesse (Prince Edward then at Acres), called before him this Earle, to whose Oath and Creditt hee committed the Peace of the Land to the behoofe of Edward his Sonne, and then dyed.

Fabian.

read Pol. Virgil. f. 328, 345.

fol. 348.

9. SIR GILBERT DE CLARE, his Sonne, succeeded his Father in the Earldome of Gloucester and Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg; who married Dame Jane de Acres, alias Joñan, Daughter to King Edward the first, in añō 19 Ed. 1. Hee was slayne by the Scotts in the battaile of Banikysburn in añō 7 Ed. 2. Quære, Whether Mr. Stroad erred therein. This seemeth to be one more then other Authors allow. (a)

cassitur quia ante.

10. SIR GILBERT DE CLARE, their Sonne, succeeded his ffather as well in the honour of Gloucester as in the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

Nota, Anno 33d of E. 2. Eliz. daughter and heire to Gilbert de Clare, Earle of Gloucester, and Wife to Leonel, Duke of Clarence (one of King Edward's Sons) re-edifyed University Hall, in Cambridg consumed with ffire, and called it Clare Hall. It was first called Schollars Hall.—*Stow*, 219

This Earle was slayne by the Scotts at Bannoksborne, the vjth yeare of King Edward the 2. who dyed without any Issue of his Body; soe that his inheritance discended betweene his 3 Sisters. Of which Margaret, the 2, was marryed to Sir James Audley, or d'Audeley: Elizabeth, the 3, to Sir Roger Damory.

Marke 194 cap. of Wm. Caxton, for the Marriage of ye 3 Sisters, and ye Copy of the Inquisition after the Death of Henry, Duke of Warwick.

Sir Hugh Spencer the Sonne, marryed Elenor, the Eldest Sister of the said Earle, to whose purpartie came the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg. Soe that, in the right of his Wife, hee was Lord thereof.

Lord of Glamorgan.

Caxton, cap. 193.

This Sir Hugh Spencer was Chamberlaine to King Edward the 2, by whose Counsaile, and few more, the King was ledd, which the Nobility and Barons of the Realme disdayned; by whose meanes both Spencers, the ffather and the Sonne, were banished out of the Realme for Terme of their Lives, in the 12 yeare of the King's Raigne. At Dover the Ffather lamented his departure, and cursed his Sonne, by whose

(a) This is wrong. There was no such person. No. 8 married the Princess Joan, and No. 10 was killed at Bannockburn.

meanes hee was banished from the floure of all Landes Christence. *Fab.* fol. 160. But the next yeare following, they were called againe from Exile by the King. Which caused great dissention betweene the King and his Lordes, that, neere to a Towne called Burghbryg, the Barons were discomfited, the 14 of Ed. 2, many of the Barons taken and executed, among whom Sir William Ffleminge is numbred to be executed at Cardiffe, in Wales, for that offence, as Fabian writeth, but more, soothly, for the wrongful condemnation of Llēir Brenn, as after shall appeare. But fortune, allwayes wavering, turned her slippery wheele, that the King, with both Spencers, and others his trusty adherents, were constrayned to fly to Bristowe, where Sir Hugh Spencer, the ffather, remayned, as Constable or Keeper of the Castle. The King and the others fledd to Wales, to assemble a force; and, being hastily pursued by the Earle of Kent and Sir John Hemande, and others, the King was taken upon an Hill in Wales, and Sir Hugh Spencer, the Sonn, the other side of the same hill,

Polydor. saith at Bridgnorth, Daniel at Neath, & Cambden at Caerfilly: utrum harum?

Sir Simon Redyng fast besides them, saith Caxton, not naming where: but I have seene an old Latine Chronicle, written in a Text hand in Parchment, bound together with St. Cadog his booke, that certainly alleadgeth the place to be at Llantrissent, in Myskyn, where the King was taken: And as fame yet remayneth, Sir Hugh Spencer, the Sonne, at Gwayn Miskyn, a little by East Llantrissent; and others of the King's Company, in the Parcke of Cloonne, on the south part of the hill whereupon Lantrissent is builded.

Fab fol. 168.

This Sir Hugh Spencer was executed at Harford, 18 Nov. año 1325; whose tormentes and death, a Versifyer described in two Verses, which follow:

'Funis cum lignis, a te, miser, ensis et ignis,
'Hugo, securis, equus, abstulit omne decus.'

Sir Hugh Danyell, saith Fabian, (whom Caxton names

Dandell) was received to grace, by reason that hee had marryed a Kinswoman of the King's, Sister to the last Sir Gilbert, Earle of Gloucester.

Place this with the last Sir Gilbert.

Hugh Spencer, the Younger, in the time of King Edward 3, was Lord Warden of the five Portes.

Sir William Ffleming was Sheriffe of Glamorgan & Morganwg, under this young Sir Hugh, Lord, &c.

See fol. 96.

12. SIR HUGH LORD SPENCER, their Sonne, succeeded his Mother in the inheritance of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and dyed without issue of his body.

Hee confirmed the Charter of Lantrissent, in año 20 Ed: 3. Mathew Sor then Sheriffe of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

13. SIR EDWARD LORD SPENCER, Sonne to Edward, Brother to Hugh Lord Spencer, succeeded the same Hugh as next inheritor to the same Signory (being a worthy Knight, and a bold); who, in the 50 yeare of Ed: 3, dyed a man of great fame, and is interred at Tewkesbury.

Caxton.

Fab. fol. 236.

The L: Spencer was made Earle of Glouc. by K. R. 2. (as Caxton saith), in the great Parliament. *qu.* which it was. And was beheaded in the Markett place at Bristowe.

Hee confirmed the Charter of Lantrissent, in año 32 Ed. 3.

Sir Gylbert de Ellesfeld Sheriffe of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

14. SIR THOMAS LORD SPENCER, Sonne to Edward Lord Spencer, succeeded his ffather in the same Lordship. His wife was named Elizabeth. Hee confirmed the said Charter in año 20 Rich. 2.

C. de Lantrissent.

Hugh Audley was made Earle of Gloucester in the xth yeare of Ed. 3. Anno 1336. Polydor. fol. 931.

Then was Sir John St. John Sheriffe of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

15. SIR RICHARD LORD SPENCER, his Sonne, was next inheritor to the Dominion of Glamorgan; who dyed in Ward.

16. ISABELL, Sister to the same Richard Lord Spencer, succeeded him in the Signory of Glamorgan, who marryed with Richard Beucham, Earle of Worcester, and Lord Burgevny, who had issue by her a daughter only, and dyed, which Daughter was marryed to Sir Edward, Sonne of Dawraby, alias Raulfe Nevell, Earle of Westmorland. And after the death of the same Issabell marryed with Richard Beuchamp, Earle of Warwyke.

Richard Beuchamp, Earle of Worcester, confirmed the said Charter in Anõ 9. H. 5. Sir John Stradling Knight, then Sheriffe of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and Sir Edward Stradling was then a Knight, Watkyn Morton was then Constable of the Castle of Cardiff.

Richard, Earle of Warwick confirmed the said Charter in Anõ 3. H. 6. Sir Oliver St. John then Sheriffe; Henry Slake then Constable.

17. HENRY, EARLE OF WARWICKE, and after created, in the 22 yeare of H. 6. Duke of Warwyke, their Sonne, succeeded his Mother Isabell in the Lordship of Glamorgan, and dyed without issue.

18. ANN, Sister of the whole blood, to the same Henry, succeeded him, who marryed with Richard Nevell, after Earle of Salisbury, and in the right of his Wife, Earle of Warwick, and had issue two daughters; viz. Mary, marryed to the Duke of Clarence, and Ann, marryed first, to prince Edward, Sonne to H: 6. slayne at Tewksbury, and after his death, marryed with Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and after, King of England. This Richard was the famous Earle of Warwicke, whose valiantnesse in the dissention betweene the two noble ffamilies of Lancaster and Yorke, Edward Hall hath at large sett out, to whome I referre such as be desirous to know of his Acts. It was said, that this Earle had a king in every sleeve: but at length he was slayne at Barnet ffeild.

19. The same AN, AND KING RICHARD, being then Duke of Gloucester, had the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg given unto them by Ann, Countesse of Warwyke, her Mother; by meanes whereof the said King Richard & Ann his Wife were L: thereof.

Of the tragicall dealings of this King Richard, Authors have abundantly written, therefore heere omitted. Touching the death of this Ann, with the manner and cause thereof, Hall hath sett forth in his booke.

As the life of this Richard was cruell and tirannous, so was his end unfortunate and miserable: hee was slayne in Bosworth's feild.

20. KING HENRY THE VIJ^{th,} after the death of King Richard, enioyed the Signory of Glamorgan, who gave the same to Jaspar, Duke of Bedford, his Uncle, and to the Issue Male of his body begotten, as it is com̄only said.

21. JASPARE, DUKE OF BEDFORD, was seised thereof (by force of that gift) in his Demeane as of ffee tayle, vltime and dyed without issue, by reason whereof it remained to King H: 7. as well by revert as by discent. ffor Jaspar was 2 Sonne to Oweyn Tudyr, by Queene Katherine (Daughter to the ffrench King, sometime marryed to the Victorious King H: 5.) and Brother to Edmund, Earle of Richmond, that was Father to H: 7.

postea This Jaspar was sometime Earl of Pembroch, who, in the time of King Edward the 4, fledd the Realme, with his Nephew, the Earle of Richmond, and, during many yeares, remayned in Little Brittaine: the discourse whereof Hall declareth at large. It is said, that a very ould woman, after their landing at Milford Haven, should say to Jaspar—*Long mayst thou live! for thou hast better kept thy Nephew, than King Richard kept his.*

Jaspar being at Cheapstowe, where his Nephew the Earle of Richmond was (being then but a Child), and minding to fly

the Realme, at what time Sir Roger Vaughan, halfe Brother to the Lord Herbert, Earle of Pembroch, beheaded at Banbury, had received in Comandement to apprehend Jaspar if hee did arive in Wales, Whoe, with a great power came to the West Gate of Cheapstow, being shutt, the Wickett onely open; into which Sir Roger, and few more, being entred, it was fast closed, and imediately Sir Roger's head chopt off, who said, (as fame continueth) that his head was too white to be cutt off. To whome Jaspar answeared, that Oweyn Tudyr's head (his ffather who was beheaded at Mortimer's Crosse,) was alsoe white. And thereupon, taking the Earle of Richmond, his Nephew, with him, tooke shipping, and sayled to Pembroch Castle, where hee was streightly beseidged by Morgan Thomas, and rescued by David Thomas; and then, with his Nephewe, sayled to Brittayne.

In the time of Ed. 4. *qu.* fol. 131.

This noble Duke made diverse grantes within this Signory worthy to be remembred.

This Lordshipp, after the decease of this good Duke, came, as aforesaid, into the possession of King H: 7. of famous memory, who, in the 18 yeare of his Reigne, granted Comission to Sir Morgan Kidwely, and others, to sett and lett within the same Lordshipp; by force of whose grantes, diverse do at this present, enioy parcells unto them granted.

I have one of those Patentes granted to one of my Ancestours, with the great Seale, yet undefaced, which begins thus:

Henricus, Dei gr̃â, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Domin⁹
Hiberniæ, ac Dñus
Glamorganiæ et Morganwg.

22. KING HENRY 8. after the death of his ffather succeeded him in the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and enjoyed the same at the time Wales was restored to the English Lawes, and the Ordinance of Wales ennacted.

Here an end of the Succession of the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

Nota, *A Catalogue of such as I can finde proofe to be* Vicecomites & Coroners *in Glamorgan, untill the alteracion of the Lawes—Marke* Peramb. *fol.* 102.

FINIS LIBRI SECUNDI.

In the 27 yeare of Henry 8. the 3 booke is to beginn, and afterward the Succession of the Castle of Cardiff, and diverse Signories, to this day.

And of the Constables of the Castle of Cardyff.

What ffees was paid out of the Lordship of Glamorgan to Officers yearly.

Of Myzes.

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23. KING EDWARD 6. succeeded his ffather therein, who sould the Castle of Cardiff, with all the Signory and Royalties thereto apperteyning, and diverse of the Members, and other Lordships in Glamorgan, to Sir William Herbert, then Knight of the hono^ble^ Order of the Garter, and Master of the Horse, and after, Earle of Pembroch, Lord Herbert of Cardyff, and Lord High Steward of the Queens Ma:^ties^ House, that now is.

24. WILLIAM, EARLE OF PEMBROCH, by force of the Sale and grant foresaid, enioyed the same in his life-time.

What wisdome, truth, and fidelity, was in this Earle, the successive trust reposed in him by the famous King H: 8. the renowned King Ed: 6. Queene Mary, his noble Sister, and Phe King of Spayne, to whome her Grace was marryed unto: and, lastly, by our most gracious Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, with whome hee was of Privy Councell, doth sufficiently declare.

25. HENRY, EARLE OF PEMBROCH, his eldest Sonne, succeeded his ffather therein, and enioyeth the same at this present. Who hath bestowed great Reparacions upon the said Castle of Cardyff.

This Earle, and the Countesse his Wife, accompanyed with her Brother the Lord Talbott and his Lady, and diverse other honourable and Worshippfull Personages, were honourably received into Wales by the most part of the Gentlemen of Glamorgan and Monmouth Shyres, and with like intertaynment, brought to the Castle of Cardyff, in año of the Queenes Maj^tie's that now is; where, keeping a very hono:^ble and a sumptuous house to all Comers, they continued by the space of sometimes ryding abroad, visiting their ffreindes and viewing the Country; and after, returning by Bristowe, came again to Wilton. And in in año of the Queene's Ma:^tie that now is, hee was stauled with that hono^ble Order of the Garter.

The Queene's Ma:^tie returning from Bristow in her Progresse, año xvj° of her Ma:^ties Raigne, the 3 day of September, being Ffryday, her Highnesse was received by the same Earle, accompanyed with many of his honorable and Worshippfull ffreindes, on a faire large & playne hill, called about five Miles from Wilton, having a goodly band of men, all in their Livery Coates, to the number of men, well horsed, who, being placed in one Ranck, in order, one from another about 7 foot, and about 15 foot from the high-way occupyed a great way; and another Ranck of the Earle's Gentlemen Servants, to the number of about a stone's cast behinde their Master's, stood, on horseback, in like order. And when the Queene's Ma:^tie had ryden beyond the furthermost of the Earle's men, those that began the ranck, by 3 and 3, rode another way homeward, on the side of a hill, and in like order the rest followed, and lastly the Gentlemen's Servants; soe that the Queene's grace stayd on the Souther hill, untill all were past, looking and viewing them as they past by. And when her Ma:^tie entred in at the utter gate of Wilton

house, a peale of Ordinance was discharged on Roulingtonn. And without the inner gate, the Countes, with diverse Ladyes and Gentlewomen, meakly received her Highnesse. This utter Court was besett of both sides the way with the Earle's men as thick as could be, standing one by another, through which Lane her Grace passed in her Chariott, and lighted at the inner Gate. Her Highnesse lay att Wilton house that Fryday night, the Saturday and Sunday nightes following; and on Monday, after Dynner, her Grace removed to Salisbury, during all which time her Majestie was both merry and pleasant. On the Saturday her Highnes had appointed to hunt in Claryngton Parke, where the said Earle had prepared a very faire and a pleasant banquett leves for her to dyne in; but that day happened soe great Rayne, that although it was fenced with Arras, yet it could not defend the Wett, by meanes whereof the Queene dyned within the Lodge, and the Lords dyned in the banquett-house. And, after dynner, the Raigne ceased for a while, during which time, many Deare, coursed with Greyhoundes, were overturned. Soe, as the time served, great pleasure was shewed.

Of his comeing(*a*) to Glamorgan, to pacify contencions between Gentlemen there.

Tyme of the Countys death.

His new marriage.

The Discent of Sir WILLIAM DE LONDON. (*b*)

NOW that I have shewed the orderly succession of the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg, since the Conquest thereof, and breifly made discourse part of their Acts, I thought it not besides the matter, treating of the State of Glamorgan, to put in remembrance the discentes of the 12 Knightes, who were termed "Pares," viz. equalls. And first, of SIR WM. LONDRES, or LONDON, Lord of Oggmor,

(*a*) The Stradling correspondence contains an offer from the Earl to visit Glamorgan to settle a dispute between Carne and Stradling.

(*b*) As to De Londres, see page 32 of the *Land of Morgan*.

who, (as the Register of Neth affirmeth) in the time of the first Conquest of Glamorgan, obtayned the possession of the barony of Oggmor, and enjoyed the same during his life

quære. This man was the first ffounder of the Priory of Ewenny. Of his tombe, and date, &c.

2. MYRYK DE LONDON, his Sonne, succeeded him in the Lordship of Oggmor, whome the Register of Neth doth extoll with no meane prayses, saying, that hee excelled all other Barons of Wales in valientnes and liberality.

This man recovered by Conquest the Lordships of Kydwely and Karnwatlan, the Welshmen being thereof dispossest: which hee enjoyed during all his life-time.

Hee gave unto Sir Richard de Granavilla cxl. acres of Land which lay betweene St. Bryde-way and the Village of Wyke, neer unto the ffee of Nash.

Hee also gave, in ffrank almon, to the house of Neth Acres of Land in the West part of St. Bryd-way, and the Lands given to Sir Richard de Granavilla, the meares thereof the said Register of Neth declareth. Hee gave alsoe to Sir Arnold Butler, as other affirme, the Castle and Mannour of Dunraven, in the Lordship of Oggmor, which, ever since, continued in the heires males of the Butlers untill my remembrance, that after the death of Arnauld Butler, who dyed without issue, and therefore his inheritance descended to Water Vaghan, his Sister's Sonne.

This Myryk of London lived in the tyme of W^m^. Earle of Gloucester, for he witnesseth the confirmacions of the same Wm. to the house of Neth.

3. WILLIAM DE LONDON, his Sonne, succeeded in his ffather's inheritance, who, by his Deede recorded in the Register of Neth, confirmed the Donacions given by his ffather to the same House. His Wife was named Sibilla.

I finde that a Nephewe of Myrick de London, was named Alexander de London. I read of Thomas de London, and of Richard de London, in the Register of Neth.

4. MORICE DE LONDON, his Sonne, succeeded him; who had issue one Daughter only. Hee lyes buryed at Eweney. Marke his Tomb, &c.

5. The said Daughter was marryed to Seward, a man of great Possessions, and had issue only a Daughter, whose name was Mawd, or Matilda.

This Daughter married to Henry, Earle of Lancaster.

6. HENRY, their Sonne, made afterward Duke of Lancaster, succeeded them; by which meanes the said Lordships of Oggmor, Kydwely, & Karnwallan, became parcell of the Duchy of Lancaster: And soe they remayne at this day.

[Transcribe the Charter.]

Of Sir Richard de Granvilla, *alias* Granvill, *Brother of* (a) *Sir Robert Fittshamon.*

SIR RICHARD DE GRANVILLA, to whome the old Castle of Neth, in the Westerside of the River of Neth, and the Landes which lately apperteyned to the Abbay of Neth, were given, in reward of Service, was of great possessions in Normandy, England, and Wales, and a valiant Knight, as the Register of Neath testifyeth, as alsoe it may appeare, for that hee was placed in the utter boundes of the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, even in the mouthes of his Enemyes; whoe, by the procurement of Constancia his Wife, having noe Issue by her, and shee then dying, began to build the Abbay of Neth, in the year of the incarnation of our Saviour M. C. XXIX, wherein, the next yeare ensueing, hee placed 12 Moncks, to the maintenance whereof hee gave all such Landes as hee had between Clydach, Pullignan, Neth, and Tawy, the Chappell of St. Gyles, with all Tyth due upon

(a) As to Granville, see *Land of Morgan*, page 31.

his Tennants or men, viz. French and English men, halfe his ffishing of the River of Neth, the Myll of Cludach, and the Meadow by West the new Wall to the River of Neth. Hee gave alsoe the ffee of Moonke Nash, with the Church thereto belonging, and certaine Landes neere unto Nash, within the ffee of Oggmor, and the Myll of Pendenlyn, a house for the Miller, and two Acres of Land, and all the Landes betweene Cludach and the brooke that runneth by Constance's Crosse: And his house de Vilerys; but the house of Neth had never possession of that house.

qu. Monke Towne.

This Sir Richard de Granavilla was Constable of the new Castle of Neth in the time of Robert Consull, who, having no issue by Constancia his Wife, marryed afterwards Issabell, Daughter to Walter Gifford, Earle of Longueville, by whome hee had a Sonne, Richard, his heire, and then tooke upon him the signe of the Crosse (as the superstitious manner was in those days), and went toward Jerusalem; in which Journey hee dyed. Hee had alsoe a Brother, named William, and two Nephewes, the one named Giraldus, the other Theodoricus. Hee was Lord of Bideford, Litleham, and Kilhamtone, in Devonshire, and other Lands in Cornewall, where that name remaynes at this day. Litleham hee gave to the said House of Neth.

Of this Granvill, John Heyland, in his "*Sillabo Antiquarum Dictionum*" saith: "The Towne of Neth, soe called by the Brittaines, of the River of that name, Granovillanus of the Norman Progeny, by the benefitt or liberality of Hamon, Earle of Gloucester, who subdued Justyn, Lord (of him termed Regulus) of Glamorgan, assigned to be a Seat to him and his, for hee was of the number of the twelve Knightes, (whom hee termeth Nobilium,) of Haymo cauled Pares. And the valiant [warrior] appointed them Rulers of the subdued. His wordes folowe:

lett his wordes be sett downe in Latine.

"Miñs Britaniæ Nethe, a fluvio ejusdem nominis sic dictus, Grañovillanus, ex progenie Nortomañica, beneficio

Haymonis, Comitis Claudiani, qui Justinum (Morganiæ Regulum) debellavit, sedem sibi suisq; posuit. Erat enim è numero duodecim nobilium quos Haymo Pares vocabat; et subprefectos genti a se deni*ctæ* magnanimus constituebat." Knightes Peeres.

This Richard gave unto Rys, the Sonne of Justin, pro bono pacis, a parcell of Land, called of his name, Risleg. which afterward hee exchanged for Kilybebill. Register of Neath.

Hee quitted at the Composicions in Robert Consul's time.

Hee alsoe gave unto Ruallon, another Sonne of Justin, pro bono pacis, a certaine parcell of Land, of his name called, "Keven Ruallon;" which name it retayneth at this day. Register of Neath.

The PEDIGREE *of Sir* PAGAN TURBERVILE, *of Coydty.* (*a*)

1. SIR PAGAN TURBERVILL, to whome the Lordship of Coyty was allotted, with other Mannours thereto belonging, having three Sonnes, whereof memory is reserved, viz. Symon, Gylbert, and Myryk.

His Wife was named Sibilla.

2. SYMON, his eldest Sonne, succeeded his ffather, and dyed without Issue.

3. GYLBERT, his Brother, succeeded him, who lived in the tyme of Nicholas, Bishop of Landaph, Willm Earl of Gloucester, and William de Londoniis, as by a Deede of confirmation of this Gilbert's, registred in the booke of Neth, may appeare, upon a meadow by the Water of Halyn, before given to the House of Neath, by Sibilla his Mother, and Symon his Brother, and called Siblewike.——This Gilbert's Wife was named Agnes.

(*a*) P. 31, *Land of Morgan.*

4. PAYN, his Sonne, succeeded him; who marryed with Maude, Daughter and sole heire, as some affirme, to Morgan Gham, Sonne to Morgan Vap Cradog, Vap Jestyn: but I finde, in the Register of Neth, that Gilbert married with her.

Sir Edward Stradling.

5. GYLBERT, his Sonne, succeeded his ffather, who marryed with Maud, the Daughter of Morgan Gam. To whome the said Morgan Gam, with the consent of Matilda, his Wife, gave in ffranke marriage, with Maud their eldest Daughter, Landymor Rossily the great and the lesse, as the same deed, registred in the booke of Neth, testifyeth.

6. GILBERT, his Sonne, succeeded him.

7. RICHARD, his Sonne, succeeded him.

8. PAYN, his Sonne, succeeded him; who marryed with Wenllyan, Daughter to Sir Richard Talbot, Knight, and had issue by her 2 Sonnes, viz. Gilbert and Richard, and 4 Daughters, viz. Katharine, Margarett, Agnes, and Sara.

9. GYLBERT, succeeded his ffather.

10. GYLBERT, his Sonne, succeeded his ffather, and dyed without Issue.

11. RICHARD, his ffather's Brother, succeeded him. And, having noe Issue, entayled the Lordship of Coyty to Sir Roger Berkroalles, who had marryed Katherine, his eldest Sister, and to the heires Males betweene them; the remainder to Sir Richard Stackpull, Knight, and Margarett, his Wife, 2 Sister to the same Richard, and to the heires Males of their two bodyes. And, in default of such issue, the remaynder thereof to the heires Males of Sir John Delabere, Knight, and Agnes, his Wife, 3 Sister, to the same Richard. And, for want of such Issue, the remaynder thereof to William Gam̄age, and Sara, his Wife, the 4 and youngest Sister to the same Richard Turbervill, and to the heires Males betweene them begotten.

The said Berkroalls, Stakpoole, and Delabere, dyed without Issue Male, by reason whereof the said Lordship, after the death of Sir Laurence Berkroalls, Sonne to the said Sir Roger and Katherine, discended to Sir William Gam̄age, Sonne to Gilbert, Sonne to William Gamage and Sara. This William was Sonne to Sir Robert Gamage, Knight, Sonne to Payne Gamage, Lord of the Manour of Regiede, in the County of Monmouth. By this meanes the Lordshipp of Coyty fell from the name of the Turbervills, which had long time continued therein.

Sole heire generall to Sir Roger Berkroulls, Knight, & Katherine his Wife, was Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight, that late deceased.

Sole heire generall to Sir Richard Stakpoole, of Pembrochshire, and Margarett his Wife, is Sir George Vernan, Knight, that late was.

Heires Generall to Sir John Delabere, Knight, & Agnes his Wife, are Sir Oliver St. John, Lord St. John of Bledso, and William Bassett, of Bewpere, Esquire, that now be, who long time were in suite with Robert Gamage, Lord of Coyty, for the same; but at length ended by compremittment: which Robert was as well heire Generall to Sir William Gam̄age, Knight, and Sara, his Wife, as heire by th' intayle foresaid.

Pedigree of the Gamage.

Sir William Gam̄age, by Sara his Wife, had issue Thomas; Thomas had issue John; John had issue Morgan; Morgan had issue Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight; Sir Thomas had issue Robert; Robert had issue John Gamage, Esquire, that now is.

(*a*) *De Roberto Sancto Quintino.*]

Sir Robert de St. Quyntine, to whome the Lordship of Lanblethian was assigned, and his Issue Male, enioyed the same untill King Henry the Third's time: And then, or shortly after, his Issue Male fayled. Of whome is discended

(*a*) *Land of Morgan*, p. 31.

Sir William Parr, Knight, and Markes of Northampton, late deceased.

I reade, in the Register of Neth, of Henry de S^to. Quintino, and of Richard de S^to. Quintino, of Herebertus de S^to. Quintino, Lord of Lanblethyan, & of Hugo de S^to. Quintino, Sonne to Sir Robert de S^to. Quintino.

(*a*) *De Richardo de Syward.*

Sir Richard Syward, to whome the Lordshipp of Talavane was allotted, and his Issue Male, enioyed the same untill King Edward 3. his time. And then th'eyres thereof, having other Landes in Somersettshire, sould the same Lordshipp to the Lord Spencer, then Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and went to dwell to Somersetshire, where his Issue Male continue yet.

(*b*) *De Gilberto Humfrevile.*

Sir Gilbert Humfrevile, to whome the Lordshipp of Penmarke (sometime called Penparth Howel) was given, and his Issue Male, did enjoy the same untill King Edward 3. his time. And then the Inheritance thereof discended to Sir John St. John, of Fonmvne, Knight, to whome the abovenamed Lord St. John of Bledso, is sole heire.

Sir Henry d'Omframvile, Knight, lived in Año 2 Edw: 3. for hee and Sir Phe Ffleminge, Sir William Berkroules, Knights, Phe de Nerberd, and John Joel, were Wittnesses to an ancient Deede that I have seen dated the said yeare.

(*c*) *De Rogero Berkroulls.*

Sir Roger Berkroulls, Knight, to whom the Manour of Est Orchard was given, and his Issue Male, enjoyed the same untill the 13th yeare of Henry 4. that Sir Laurence Berkroulls dyed without Issue: And then his inheritance descended to Wenllyan, his Sister, of whom Sir Edward Stradling that now is, is lineally descended.

(*a* & *b*) P. 32, *Land of Morgan.*

(*c*) 34, *Land of Morgan.* The passage should read, "Berkrolles had not yet succeeded to Nerberd"—*i.e.*, in 1262.

De Rinaldo de Sully.

Sir Raynould de Sully, Lord of Sully, and his Heires Males, enioyed the same untill about the time of King Edward the first, and then it fell to a Daughter, marryed to Sir Morgan de Avan, Lord of the Lordshipp of Avan, lineally discending of Cradog vap Justyn, whose Sonne, Sir John de Avan, had but one Daughter, to whome Sir George Blunt, of Shropshire, that late was, lineally discended; whose Ancestour gave the said Lordship of Avan, and Mannour of Sully to the Lord Spencer, in Exchange for Landes in England. By this meanes the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg were Lordes thereof untill King Edward 6 tyme.

I reade, in the Register of Neth, of Walter de Sullia, Knight; in the Survay by the Lord Spencer, Wm. Brewis was Lord thereof. I read, in the Register of Neth, of Ramund de Sully, and of Myryk de Sully.

De Petro le Sore.

Sir Peter Sore, Lord of Peterstone, as the Booke of Pedigrees affirmeth; But I finde, by the Register of Neth, that the Sores were Lordes of St. Ffagan's, Peterstone, and cheife or capitoll Lords of Kellygarne. I reade therein of Odon le Sore, of Robert le Sore, William le Sore. I finde that Sir Mayo, or Sir Mathe Sore, lived in the time of Yvor Hael, & David vap Gwylym; for, being checkt that hee kept his Christmas with Yvor Hael by one of Sir Matho Sore his men, and for that hee came soe untimely to his Master's house; who said, that the bottome of one of his Master's Cupps was worth all the Cupps in Yvor's house. To whome David ap Glym answered, That the bottome of a Cupp might be vallued in his Master's house, but not in Yvor's house; for the bottome of a Cupp was never seene in his house: And thereupon made a Welsh Ode, wherein hee said: a Cywydd.

(*a*) "*Dewr a dygryv yw Yvor,*
A Says yw Sir Matho Sor."

And, as it is comonly said, Oweyn Glyndore, in the time of

(*a*) "Brave and witty is Ivor,
A Saxon is Sir Matthew Sor."

King H. 4. beseidged Sir Mayo Sor, keeping the Castle of Peterstone, and wining the same, caused his head to be chopt off. There remayne at this day diverse Trenches, wherein it is said that Oweyn's Army encamped: as the Guer ddy; another in the confines of Bolstone and Kaerwyge, in Cayr Gaer; And that the Hill not farr from both, now called Allt Oweyn, to have taken that name of him: All which places be near unto my house. I have seene a Scull preserved, in Peter's Stones churge, which was reported to be Sir Mayo Sore's head, cutt off by Oweyn what tyme hee came through Glamorgan toward Worcester: in which Journey hee did great hurt and damage to the Country.

The heires Males of the Sores enioy'd their Lordships untill H: 4. his time, and then dyed without Issue, whose inheritance fell betweene diverse. St. Ffagan's became the Veales; and soe continued untill the Issue Male fayled, that Alice Veale marryed David Mathewe, by whome hee had fower daughters, between whome the Lordship of St. Ffagan's Llisorney discended, whose posterity sould the same: and at this day, John Gebon, Doctor of the Lawes, owneth the same.

(*a*)As touching Kelligarn Año after after the first Conquest of Glamorgan, as the Booke of Neth testifyeth, a Knight, named Richardus Pincerna, obtayned the ffee of Kellygarne, and did homage therefore to the Sore, Lord of St. Ffagan's, and held the same by a Knight's ffee. After whose time, Sampson de Halweia, his Sonne, held the same by Inheritance; who, being disgraced and spoyled by the Welshmen, his Neighbors, of Ruthyn, and soe brought to extreame poverty, exchanged with the House of Neth Kellygarne for money and Littleham in England; which exchange hee rattifyed by his Deed, registred in the Booke of Neth, and confirmed by Sir John Sore, Knight, Sonne to Odon Le Sore, and by Sir Robert Sore, Knight, Sonne to John le Sore; but who list to reade of Suites between William Pincerna, Sonne to Simon de Halweia, (who had marryed a

qu. Wm.

(*a*) Kelligarn or Gellygarne is part of S. Mary Hill parish and belonged to the Abbey of Neath.

Daughter of Sir Philipp de Marcusse, a man both eloquent and learned in the Lawes of the Realme) before King H: 2. and his finall Decree & Agreement, lett him resort to the same Register, and hee shall finde the full discourse thereof.

It is said, that a Mannour, which William Bawdripp, Esq. now possesseth in Penmarke, called Odyn's-ffee, was soe named of Odon le Sore, sometime owner thereof.

I read in the Register of Neth of William le Sore, as Wittnesse to the confirmacion of Sir Robert le Sore.

I finde, by old Deedes, that Peter le Veel was Lord of St. Ffagan's before any date was used; And that Alexander le Sor and Henry le Sor were Wittnesses thereto.

Mathew le Sor was Sheriffe of Glamorgan and Morganwg (Ca. Lantrissent,) in Anno 20 Edw. 3.

De Johanne Flemynge.(*a*)

Sir John Fflemynge, Knight, to whose lott fortuned the Lordshipps of Wenvo, St. George's, Constantyne Waules, Fflemyngstone, and Lanmays; Who gave unto his younger Sonne the Mannour of Constantyne Waules & Fflemyngstone, of his name soe called, which Parcells continue at this day in his Name and Linage. The Lordshipps of Wenvo, St. George's, & Lanmays, discended to his eldest Sonne (and for difference the one with addition was named Fflemynge of Wenvo, the other Fflemyng Melyn), whose issue Male enioyed the same untill the tyme of Edward the 2d. that Sir William Fflemyng, being Sheriffe, and cheife Ruler of Glamorgan and Morganwg, in the tyme of Sir Hugh Spencer, the Sonne, then Lord thereof. When the fortune of Spencers altered, his misfortune approached; for hee was executed at Cardiff, for that, as it was supposed, hee had wrongfully adjudged Llewellen Brenn, of Senighenith, to death, and, as it is said, caused a Jebet to be raysed by the Black Towne, within a little Wall that enclosed about the Prison, then called *Stavell & oged*, and there caused him to be hanged; for

(*a*) *Land of Morgan*, p. 34.—Fleming held nothing according to the extent of 1262, but "Willielmus le Flemmenc" was a Juror. Sully held Wenvoe and part of Llanmaes.

which cause (as some affirmeth) hee was attaynted by the Statute of Rutland.

This Sir William Fflemynge was buried in the *White ffryars without the North gate of the Towne of Cardiff, whose Tombe, in a faire Stone, at the Suppression thereof, together with Llen Brenn his Tombe, made of wood, was defaced.

* *or*, Gray.

Robert Ffabyan, in his CHRONICLE, alleadgeth another Cause of his death; affirming, that hee was executed at Cardiff, in Wales in the 14 yeare of Edward 2. among a great number of the Barons that were in diverse places put to death.

After whose death, his Inheritance discended to his only Daughter; who marryed Malifand, of Pembrochshire, being one of the King's Mynyons. The issue male of Malifand continued and enjoyed Fflemyng's inheritance, untill that Edmund Malifand, who marryed with Margarett, Daughter to Sir Mathew Cradog, Knight, in the time of H. 7. dyed without Issue.

(*a*) *De Olivero Saint John.*

Sir Oliver Saint John, Knight, to whome the Mannour of Foonmoonn was given, and his heires Males, have ever since enjoyed the same, together with the Inheritance of the Humfrevills after that the Issue Male fayled. To whome the Lord St. John of Bledso, that now is, is sole Inheritor.

There is one Christopher of the name of St. John in Glamorgan, Lord of the Mannour of Mychellole, which continued long time in that name; whose first Ancestor is supposed to be a younger Brother of the house of Foonmoone.

(*b*) *De Will^mo le Esterling mĩate.*

1. *Sir William le Esterling*, Knight, to whom the Manour of St. Donett's was given, and his Issue Male enioyed the same untill this day: for,

2. *Sir John le Esterling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him.

(*a* & *b*) *Land of Morgan*, p. 34.

3. *Sir Moris le Esterling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him.

4. *Sir Robert le Esterling*, Knight, by shortnes of speech comonly called *Stradling*, succeeded him.

5. *Sir Gylbert Stradling*, his Sonne, succeeded him.

6. *Sir William Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him.

7. *Sir John Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him.

8. *Sir Peter Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; who, in the begining of King Edward the first his Raigne, (*a*)marryed Johan, Daughter and sole heire of Thomas Hawey, by whome hee had three Manours, viz. Alfrey and Comhawey, in Somersetshire, and Comton Hawey in Dorsettshire.

9. *Sir Edward Stradling*, Knight, their Sonne, succeeded them, and quartered the Haweys Armes with his; and hee marryed with Elenor, Daughter and heire to Gilbert Stradling, (a younger Brother, whose Wife was Daughter and heire to Richard Garnon) and had by her 2 Mannours in Oxfordshire.

10. *Sir Edward Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; and hee marryed Wenllyan, Daughter to Roger Berkroulls, Knight, Sister and sole Heire to Sir Lawrence Berkroulls, Knight, as it happened afterward.

11. *Sir William Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; and marryed with Issabell, Daughter and heire of John St. Barbe, of Somersetshire, but had noe Landes by her, for it was entayled to the heires Males. In King Richard the Second's time, hee went in pilgramage to Jerusalem, and there received the Order of the Knighthood of the Sepulcher of Christ.

12. *Sir Edward Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; who, because hee was sole heire generall to the said St. Barbe, did quarter St. Barbe's Armes with his. To whome

(*a*) By this marriage the Stradlings acquired S. Donats, and from this point onwards the pedigree is probably correct.

alsoe, in the 13th yeare of King H : 4. part of the Turbervills inheritance, Lords of Coyty aforesaid, the which, for lack of Issue Male of Berkroulls, remayned to Gamage, and to his heires Males by the especiall tayle afore-rehearsed: The which Sir Edward did quarter not onely the said Berkroulls Armes with his, but alsoe the Turbervills and Justin's Armes, (of whome the Turbervills had marryed one of the Inheritors, as aforesaid) because hee was one of the 4 heires-generall to Sir Richard Turberville, viz. Sonn to Sir Wiłłm Stradling, Sonne to Wennlyan, Sister and heire to the said Sir Laurence Berkroulls, & Daughter to Katherine, eldest Sister, and one of the 4 heires Generall to the foresaid Sir Richard Turbervill.

This Sir Edward marryed with Jane, Daughter to Henry Beauford (after Cardinall) begotten before hee was upon Alice, one of the Daughters of Richard, Earle of Arundell. And, in the begining of King Henry 6. Raigne, hee went to Jerusalem, as his ffather did, and there received the Order of the Sepulcher.

This Sir Edward had to his Brother one Sir John Stradling, Knight, who marryed with the heire of Dauncye, in Wilshire, and had issue Sir Edmund, who had issue John and Edmund.

13. *Sir Harry Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; and marryed with Elizabeth, Sister of the whole blood to Sir William Herbert, Knight, Earle of Pembroch.

This Sir Harry sayling, from his House in Somersetshire to his House in Wales, was taken Prisoner by a Britaine Pirat, named Colyn Dolphin; whose redemption and charge stood him in 2000 | 200 | markes; for the payment whereof he was driven to sell his Mannours of Bassleke and Sutton, in Monmouthshire, and two Mannours in Oxfordshire. 2200

This Sir Harry, in the xvjth. yeare of King Edward 4. went to Jerusalem, and received the Order of the Sepulchre there, as his ffather and Grandfather had done, and dyed in the Isle of Ciprus, comeing homewards. Whose booke is yet

to be seene, with a Letter his man brought from him to the Lady, his Wife.

14. *Thomas Stradling, Esquire*, his Sonne, succeeded him; and marryed Jenet, Daughter to Thomas Mathew, of Radyr, Esquire. Hee dyed before hee was 26 yeares old. Hee had Issue Edward and Harry, and one Daughter, named Jane. Harry marryed with the Daughter, and heire of Thomas Jubb, learned in Law, who had Issue Francis, of St. George, neere Bristoll.

Jane was marryed to Sir William Griffith, of North Wales, Knight, of whome a great number be descended.

15. *Sir Edward Stradling*, Knight, his Sonne, succeeded him; and marryed with Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Thomas Arundell, of Lanheyrō, in Cornewall, Knight, by whom hee had Issue 4 Sonnes, viz. Thomas, Robert, Edward, and John; and 2 Daughters, viz. Jane and Katherine.

16. *Sir Thomas Stradling*, Knight, his Sonn, succeeded him; who marryed Katherine, Daughter to Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coyty, Knight, by whome hee had Issue 2 Sonnes, viz. Edward and David; and five Daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Damasyn, Jane, Joyce, and Wenllyan.

17. *Sir Edward Stradling*, his Sonne, succeeded him; who marryed Agnes, Daughter to Sir Edward Gage, of Sussex, Knight.

This Sir Edward is the 17 by Lineall descent from Sir William le Esterling, the first that came into Glamorgan, and thereof 16 have beene Knighted; and from the first time of their comeing, their possessions are much augmented; and at this present retayne that portion given in recompence of Service to his first Ancestor: which continuance doth testify the blessing of God, and their Innocency and vertue.

The Lord St. John of Bledso, at this present, possesseth that portion given to his first Ancestor that came to Glamorgan, and the Inheritance of the Humfrevill since it descended

to his Ancestors; but his Ancestors, by divers discentes, dwelled at Bledso, where hee now remayneth.

The names of all the rest are almost worne out of memory in Glamorgan, saving there remayne yet of the Lyneall Discents of the younger Brothers, of the Turbervills, Flemynges, and St. Johns.

Thus much may suffice of Robert Fitzhamon, & the 12 Knightes that came in his Company, to the wyning of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, wherein I have followed the generall opinion; but some affirme and alleadge Presidents and Recordes for the proofe thereof, that the Turbervills were Lords of Creeghowell, in Wales, before the Conquest of England. And alsoe a Stone upon the Tombe of one of the Londons, in Egwenny, dated año Dñi. M. which is 66 yeares before the Conquest of England.

(*a*) This Sir Edward last mencioned, having noe Issue of his body, setled St. Donett's, with all the rest of his Estate, on Sir John Stradling, Knᵗ-Barronett, a neere Kinsman of his, who was Sonne to Francis Stradling, Esqr. Sonne to Harry aforesaid, of St. George's, neere Bristoll, youngest Sonne to Thomas Stradling, Esqr. of St. Donett's. This Sir John left Issue Sir Edward, whose Sonne & heire, viz. Sir Edward the Younger, was ffather to Sir Edward the Barronett, that now is, who is the 21st Stradling of St. Donett's.

Of STRANGERS *whose names are now in Oblivion, that were, since the Conquest of Glamorgan, Possessioners therein.*

SIR ROBERT NORRES was VICECOMES, *viz.* SHERIFFE, then having the Office the high Justice hath now, of Glamorgan and Morganwg, in the time of Robert Consull, Lord thereof, in the right of Mabilia his Wife. And alsoe in the time of William, Earle of Gloucester, their Sonne, by whose Gift hee possessed the Mannour of Penllyne, whose

(*a*) This passage, which is an addition to the original Book, shows that the MS. could not have been written before the succession of Sir Edward Stradling, great grandson to Sir John.

Issue Male enioyed the same untill the Lord Spencer's Survay, at which time John Norres was Lord thereof, and of Llanvihangell. Sir John Norres, Knight, was a Witnesse to Lantrissent's Charter in Año 20 Ed: 3.

Henry Hamon de Valon was Sherifte, or chiefe Judge, in the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, in Anno 1188.

William de Bosco was alsoe Sheriffe of the same.

Sir Ralph Maylog Lord of (*a*) Litlebone. Wm. Maylog, of his Linage was Lord thereof in the Lord Spencer's time: his Wife was Daughter to Griffith ab Ifor Pettit, of Sanghenidd.

Sir Phillipp Marcros was Lord of Marcross, whose Daughter Wiłłms Pincerna, Sonne to Simon de Halweya, who exchanged Kellygarne for Litleham with the house of Neth, marryed and succeeded in his inheritance.

William de Cantelupo, Lord of Tregantelo, of his name soe called, there was Richard de Canteło, and Helyas his Brother, & Wiłłm de Cantelupo, iunior, & Robert de Cantelupo.
William de Barry Lord thereof.

Sir Richard de Cardyff, Lord of Newton Nottage, by the Gift of Wiłłm, Earle of Gloucester, conteyning 30 (*b*) libuncas terræ, and held the same by the 4 part of a Knight's ffee: whose only Daughter and heire, named Amable, Sir Thomas Samford, Knight, married, and thereby became Lord of Newton Nottage: Whose Sonne, named Richard de Sanford, succeeded them therein. This Richard, being dead, Warnerius, his Brother, succeeded him. These fower last were benefactors to the house of Neth. There was one Jordan Sanford shortly after the comeing of the first Sanford, Sonne to Sir Thomas Sanford.

Thomas de Cornely, Lord of Cornely. William, his Sonne, succeeded his ffather. Thomas gave 10 Acres within his ffee of Cornely to Neth.

(*a*) Llystalybont.

(*b*) Libratas. Librata terræ was 4 Oxgangs = to 2 Virgates or Yardlands, or half a ploughland.

Scurlage, Lord of Scurlagh Castle, of his name soe named.

(*a*)Clunn, Lord of the Mannour and Parke of Clunn, of his name soe called. In the Parke of Clunn remayneth the Rubbish of his House, comonly called Bayly Clunn. The Mannor, in the Welsh Tongue, is, untill this day, called Trewerne.

William Pincerna, Lord of the Mannour of Kellygarne, holden of Sore, Lord of Saint Fagan's, by one Knight's ffee: Whose Sonne, Sampson de Halweya, exchanged the same with the House of Neth for Litleham, in Devonshire, as before is said.

Nerber, Lord of Castletonne, and, in the tyme of the Lord Spencer's Survay, Richard Nerber of St. Tathan was Lord of Lancovian. Tho: Nerber was Lord of Landue, in my remembrance: Agnes Nerber, the last of that name, was Wife to Thomas ap John de Bryggan, deceased; but hee dyed without any Issue, and by that meanes, John Thomas Dd ap Howell is Inheritor to the Nerber, and enjoyeth Landue; whose father long time was in Suite with John Popham & Amy his Wife, Daughter and heire to Howell Adam, for the Mannour of Castletoune, but it came to noe end. And William Morgan of Tredeger, Esquire, was in Suite with John Thomas Dd apowell for Landue; but by his death the suite ended.

I finde, in my old Manuscript of Pedegrees, that Catherine, Daughter to Thomas Nerber, of Castleton, was married to David Powell, Grandfather to John Thomas Dd Powell, and that her Mother was Daughter to William Thomas John Lleison de Brigam.——W^ns.

Ibedem. I finde also, that there was one John Nerber, of Castleton, married to a Daughter of Sir Roger Vchan.

(*a*) I suspect hat this is an imaginary person. The name remains in Pontclown and the Manor of Clun, but this Manor from the earliest inquisitions has been in the hands of the Chief Lords.

I read, in the Register of Neth, of NICHOLAS DE WINTONA & MICHAEL DE WINTONA, Lordes of Landue. In the Survay of the Lord Spencer, the heires of John Winton were Lordes of Landoch; I thinke it should be Landue, now Landw.

SYMON BONVILL was Lord of the Mannour of Bonvilstone, of him soe named, for shortnes of speech, Bolstone, and, according to the Welsh phraise in Welsh Tresymon. Some part thereof remayned in the heire Male called Myryk Bonvill in the time of the Lord Spencer's Survay: the rest given to the house of Morgan, therefore not extended: And, before the Suppression, all apperteyned to the same house. The House of Bonvill was builded in a Wood, by South Bolstone, and was envirouned with a mote; part of the decayed Walls I have seene carryed to build other Houses, and, in a Lyme-kill there made, some part of the Walls were burned, to lyme ground withall.

(*a*)DE RAYLE was Lord of the Mannour of Wrynstone and Mychelstone in the Vale, wherein part of the Walls of his House yet remayne, and is called Court Rayle, and the Demaynes thereto belonging. vulgo, Court or Alley. And at the time of the Lord Spencer's Survey, John de Rayle was Lord of Wrynston: by what meanes the same came to the Ancestors of my Lord of Worcester, I could not finde; neither yet Landoch and Llanvayre, sould by his ffather to Sir Edward Carn, Knight, deceased.

CORBETT was Lord of St. Nicholas, St. George's, and Cadoxton, whose Territoryes enioyed some liberty more than the rest, and, among others, where every hearth towards the was charged with 2 pence, yet his Landes, being called Corbett's ffee, was charged but with the moyety. It remayned in his heires Male, named William Corbett, at the tyme of the Lord Spencers Survay.

SIR JOHN BOTTOURT, Knight, Lord de Welegh, was Lord of the Moyty of Dinaspowis about the 40 yeare of E. 3. 1366.

(*a*) Otherwise spelt Raleare, Rawley, Ralegh.

STEPHEN BAUSON, owner of Brygan, by the grant of Ri: de Clare, Anno 1257. per cartam sibi factam.

Steph. Bauson. Polydorus Virgil. f. 312.

One Stephen Bausan, an expert Captaine, was sent with a great Army into Wales, to subdue David, the Brother of Llewelyn, Sonne of Griffith, Prince of Wales; but hee, with a great part of his host, was slayne, Anno 1257, Aõ H: 3. 40mo.

This Sir Stephen Bauson (alias Basing) built Brigan House, and left issue Thomas, who had Elizabeth, Daughter and heiresse, marryed to Sir Simon Welsh, Lord of Landouch, whose Daughter and Heiresse Bettin, marryed Aaron ab Howell Ffychan, who had Issue Sir Thomas, ffather to Sir Aaron, to whome Jenkin ab Sir Aaron succeeded, and left two Daughters, Johan, & Coheiresses: Joan married Thomas ab Jefan Lleison (of the lineall discent of Jestin) and had Brigan, &c. The other Sister marryed with Gronow ab Ifor, who had issue Howel ab Gronow, Esquire, whoe convey'd Lansanor to (his Sister's Sonn) Richard ab Howel, ab Thomas, ab Gwilim, ab Siankin, ab Adam, ab Harbert, who had Issue Jenkin, ffather to John Gwyn, who had issue Richard, Grandfather to Anthony Gwyn, Esquire.

or, as some say, Sir Adam W.

qu. to whome did Landouch descend?

of Gwern ddii.

WALSH, of (*a*) Landouch.

There is an old Monument in the Church there, with a peice of Brasse, having this Inscription:

Hic jacet Wenlliana Walsh, uxor Wilelmi Morton, Militis, quae obijt m. cccc. xxvi.

Cujus ãie ppitietur Deus.

Quære, whether Bettin and Gwenllian were Daughters and Coheiresses to Sir Simon Walsh?

(*a*) Llandough, near Cowbridge.

A CATALOGUE *of the Names of such as were cheefe Officers, or Magistrates, within the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, commonly called* VICECOMITES, *or* SHERIFFES, *of the County of Glamorgan,* CONSTABLES *of the Castle of Cardiffe,* STEWARDS *of the Members, and* MAYORS *of the Towne of Cardiff.*

Quære, of Bassett, &c. there is his Chamber yet standing neere the Shire-hall.

		Then lived
Robertus Consul.	Sir Robert Norres, Knight.	Uthredus, Episcopus Landaff. Nicholaus, Episc. Landaff. Mauritius de London. William de London. Odo Sorus. Ric. de London. Ric. de Sto. Quintino.
Wm. Comes Gloucestriæ.	Henry de Valon, A° 1188.	
	Wm. de Bosco.	
Hugolinus le Espencer.	Sir William Fleming.	
Hugo le Spencer.	Mathew le Sore, A° Ed. 3. 20.	Sir John Norres, and Sir Thomas ap Aaron, Knightes.
Ed: Le Spencer.	Sir Gilbert de Ellesfeild, Knt. Anno Edw. 3. 32.	Sir Richard Turbervill, Sir John Norres, Knights. Wm. Fflemynge. Dd. Vaghan. Dd. ap Mathew. Math. Vaghan, ap Math. Yorworth.
Tho: le Spencer.	Sir John St. John, Knight, A° Ri: 2. 20.	Sir Laurence Berkroles, Sir John Stradling, Knightes. John Bassett, and Robert Welsh, Esquires.
Ri: de Bello Campo, Comes Wigorniæ.	Sir John Stradling, Knight, Anno H. 5. 9.	Sir John St. John, Sir Edward Stradling, Knightes. Watkin Morton, Const. of Cardiff. Jevan Dd. Lłn. Vaghan, Lewis Mathew, Howel ap Grono, ap Yvor, Robert Mathew, Morgan Lłn. ap Jevan, Esquires.
Ric: Comes de Warwik, et Isabella, consors ejus.	Sir Oliver de St. John, Ano. H: 6: 3.	Sir John St. John, Sir John Stradling, Knightes. Henry Slake, Constable of Cardiff. David Mathew. Llewellen ap Jevan Mady. Morgan Llewellen ap Jevan.

HAVING breefly spoken of the first alteration of the state of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, with the causes and manner thereof, and partly of the Government and succession of the same, and other incidents not impertinent to the matter, and necessary to be preserved from oblivion since the Conquest thereof in the 4th yeare of King William Rufus Raigne, untill the 27 yeare of King Henry 8. of famous memory, That the Lawes, Rights, and Customes, used among the Welshmen were abolished, saving such as thereby were specially reserved, At which time all Wales was restored enherytable to the Lawes of England, with certaine Ordinances peculiar unto Wales prescribed, whereby all Wales was divided to 12 Shires, or Counties, of which 8 were soe counted in ancient time, among which Glamorgan and Morganwg was one, as by that gracious Act doth appeare; for which benefitt all the Country of Wales is bound to make earnest prayer unto Almighty God, long to preserve his Posterity to raigne over them in continuall felicity.

From the said 4 yeare of King Wm. Rufus Raigne, unto the 27 yeare of the famous King Henry 8. are included yeares. Now resteth (God assisting my purpose) to treate of the State and governance of the said County of Glamorgan since the said Statute untill this present time.

This alteration of Government is worthy of Remembrance, as well for the singuler Comodity the Inhabitants of Wales receive thereby, as the Comon wealth universally; for how unorderly they were then governed—Life and Death, Landes and Goods, subject to the pleasure of peculiar Lordes: And how uncertaine Lawes, Customes, and Vsages, whereof some rested in memory, and not written, were ministred, a great number that live at this day can well remember and testify.

In what brickle and unstable Estate men stood in those dayes! For the Rodes, Incursions, and slaughter betweene Countryes, are not forgotten of such as now live: And, in Elder time, the Treatys of the Princes of Wales, is a sufficient

Wittnesse. Hereof, it came to passe, that the Kings of England, at sundry times, with great Armyes, invaded Wales, to the great disquietnes of the Realme of England, and small gaine to Wales, as the Chronicles of England and the said Treatys testify.

Now, since Wales was thus, by Gracious King Henry 8. enabled with the Lawes of England, and thereby vnited to the same, and soe brought to a Monarchy, which is the most sure, stable, and best Regiment, they are exempted from the dangers before remembred; ffor now life and death, Landes and Goodes, resteth in this Monarchy, and not in the pleasure of a subject.

Lawes whereby they are governed are written, and therefore more certaine to be truly and indifferently ministred.

What was then justifyable by might, although not by Right, is now to receive condigne punishment by Law.

The Discord betweene England and Wales, then, procured Slaughters, Invasions, Enmityes, burnings, Poverty, and such like the fruites of Warr. This Vnity engendered ffreindshipp, Amity, Love, Alliance, assistance, wealth, and quietnes; God preserve and encrease it.

Seeing this Statute unto all men is Cōmon and well knowne, I meane not to stand long in recitall thereof, but breifly to insert the same as occasion shall be offered, to the necessary understanding of the matter which I intend to prosecute.

Forma perit rerum dat altera quæque dierum.

A discription of it bettered by Husbandry.

THE Shire or County of Glamorgan, which is to be named by none other name or addition, is the Southerliest part of all Wales, as before hath beene declared. For of the South it bordereth on Severne Sea, wherein it contayneth farthest in length; of the North it pointeth to the meares and confines of Brecknog; on the East part it is seperate from Monmouth Shire by the River of Rompney; and in the West it severeth

from Caermarthin Shire by the River of Lochor, a brooke called another brooke called And neere to the bridge upon not far from the Entrance into Tawy, at a place called Aber Dwydurch, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Brecon joyne and meete together; soe that it conteyneth directly in length, from Maghen Bridg in the Est to Lochor in the West, about 38 Miles; but it is farr more by the Sea banck, by reason of the winding in and out of Creekes, Nookes, Bayes, and Havens thereof. And from Brecksea Point neere Aberddaw, which is the Southerliest poynt of all Wales, to the Confines of Brecknog, directly North, about Miles. The County of Glamorgan was augmented with all the Country of Gower, which extended from Krymlyn to Lochor, more then the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg before conteyned.

Nash Point.

The County of Glamorgan is divided into tenne Hundreds: viz.

Cardiff,	Ogmor,
Caerphilly,	New Castle,
Dinaspowys,	Neath,
Cowbridge,	Swansea,
Lantrissent,	Langavelach.

The Syte, Contents, and Description, of the Hundred of Cardiff.

THE Hundred of Cardiff, soe called of the Towne of Cardiff, as of the most worthy, as well being the cheife Shire Towne, lyeth in the South-east Angle of Glamorgan and of Wales, seeing that Monmouth-shire is taken and reputed (being a Shire Royall) to be an English Shire.

why named Syte.

In it are the Towne of Cardyff, being the Shire Town, the City of Landaph, and those Parishes and Hamlets ensueing; vz. Roth, Landerne, Lisvaen, Lanissen, and Kayre.

Contents.

Following my promised Course: (*a*) Roth, which, being set

(*a*) See Appendix, Note K.

in the Angle or point before remembred, I am therefore with it to begin. Whereof it was soe named, either the long continuance of time hath worne the memory thereof, or, being of noe great importance, by negligence past into oblivion; but thought to be named of some Roth, Lord thereof.

Roth must be conteyned within Cardyff, for it is Capella annexa to St. Mary's Church.

I finde, that Jenkin ab Adam, ab Cynaelthuy, ab Herbert, (who was great Grandfather to Sir William ab Thomas) was marryed to Alice, daughter and heiresse to David Roth.

It is divided into 3 Lordshipps, or Mannours, vz. The Lordship of (*a*)Roth Dogfilde. Henry, Earle of Pembroch, is now Lord, whereof the other two Lordes doe hould. 1.

divided to 3 Mannors:

Within it is a place called (*b*)*Beth y ky dy;* whereof it is supposed the Lordship was named Dogfild.

This Lordship, in the Elder time, was counted of great boundage, as in the former Booke, is spoken of; but within it were sundry tenures, vz. ffree-hould, Serjant-hould, Kitchynhould and bond tenure. In quantity it is esteemed at plough land.

Within it stood an old Pyle, compassed with a Mote, which is called "The Court;" but now in ruyne.

Roth Tewkbury, soe called for that it belonged to that House, whereof William Herbert is now Lord thereof; and by estimation contayneth . . . . . Plough Land. 2.

qu. by whome given.

Roth Kensam, sometime parcell of the Possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Kensam, and thereof soe called, is supposed to contayne . . . . . Plough Land; whereof Thomas Lewys is now Lord. 3.

quære.

Within the Parish of Roth standeth an old house, called "Lloyn y Grant;" supposed to be named of one Gurgy Grant, alias le Graund, Owner thereof, part of Roth Dogfild.

Rowland Morgan, of Maghen, purchased it of Wm. Earle of Worcester.

(*a*) The old name was Roath simply. Dogfield appears to have been an addition made in Meyrick's time.

(*b*) "The Grave of the Black Dog."

Within it is the splott, parcell houlden of the Lord of Landaph, the ffreehould of Thomas Bawdripe.

Freeholders { Blane ap Morgan, Gen. / William Vaghan, Gen. / John Lloyd Hengod. / Morgan John.

CARDYFF.

CARDYFF, which is the cheifest Towne of Glamorgan, and therefore most commonly the Shire Towne, called in the Brittish Language (*a*)CAERTAF, thereof, "Tava urbs Britaniæ, Cair Taph, vulgo Cairdif, Tava fluvio, præter labente, vnde et loco apte inditum:" As John Leyland, who travailed most part of Wales for Antiquities, affirmeth, in *Sillabo Antiquarum Dictionum*, "Quæ Taua structa loco est omnium dignissima, tamen fulget ameno. Hic pius," &c. ad librum. Which it aptly enjoyed of the River Taf, which passed thereby; and thereof corruptly Cardif, changing *a* into *i*. This Towne was builded and soe called, before the Conquest, by Sir Robert Ffittshamon; but nothing in quantity, or beauty, to that it is at this present: ffor then that part which is from the high crosse to the Castle was vnbuilded, and, shortly after the said Conquest, a great part thereof was edyfyed, and part of the rest repayred, insomuch that St. Cadog's booke affirmeth it to be then builded.

Caertaf.

put the situation of it downe.

The River Taf runneth neare the Towne Walles in the West part of the Towne, and washeth the Wall, but somewhat too hard, for part of it is thereby overturned, and the Sea floweth to the Walls, where, at the west Angle, is a faire Key, to the which both Ships and Botes resort.

Taf.

Key.

Walled.

This Towne, for the most part, is environned with a faire high Wall, garretted, and place thereon to walke, saving where the River Taf and the Tyde, undermining it, overturned part thereof, in compasse about a mile. In the North part of the Towne standeth

When and who made this Towne Wall?

(*a*) As to the name Cardiff, see *Cymrodor*, vol. vii.

a faire Castle, called the Castle of Cardif, the Ward Wall of the Castle severing them. Vpon this Towne are foure faire Gates (besides the Castle Gate, and other Posternes) in the four quarters thereof. The ffirst in the Est part, therefore called the East Gate; the second in the West, cõmonly called the West, or Miskyn Gate; the 3 in the North, therefore called the North, or Seighenith Gate; the 4 in the South, called the South Gate, neere unto the Kay. On the Towne wall, was builded a Towre, called Cokestoure, to defend the Towne against the danger of the Sea.

Castle. 4 Gates. plunge gate. Cokestour.

Within the Towne Walles are two Parishe Churches. The one called St. John's, being a faire Church, with two Ildes, standing upon bossed and embowed Pillers of faire free stone: and the Chancell, compassed with two faire Ildes. And in the West end a very faire Steeple of gray Ashlere, with fower gates of ffree-stone, very workmanly wrought, standing upon 4 strong Pillers, under-propping the same: The workmanshipp of it, being carryed to a great heighth, and above beautifyed with Pinnacles, of all skilfull behoulders is very well liked of. It was made in Anõ Dñi . . . . by . . . . . Hart, a Mason, who made the Tower of Wrexam, and of St. Stephen's, in Bristow. This Church standeth not far from the Middle of the Towne.

2 churches. St. John's church. Steeple.

The other, called St. Mary's Church, which is of farre greater Antiquity, supposed to be of som Religion, standeth in the south west part of the Towne, the yard whereof reached neere the Kay, to which alsoe the Inhabitants, before that Cardiff was enlarged, as before is said, were Parishioners. To this Church is annexed the Church or Chappell of Roth, for therein they have their Christening, Marriage, and Buryall. The Castle of Cardiff standeth within this Parish.

Mary church. Roth.

Within the towne walles were two Chappells: the one called the Shoomaker's Chappell, being of very high building, yet standeth in Shoomaker's Streete; the other hard by the West Gate, now decayed, for a staires for the Castle is there made.

2 chappells.

(a) This church was confirmed to Tewkesbury in 1106 by Henry 1st., having been probably granted by Robert Fitzhannon.

black Fryers. Without the West Gate was a house of black ffryers, founded by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and sometime Lord of Glamorgan, Anõ 1256.

Gray ffryers. this first. And without the North Gate, Gilbert de Clare, being Lord of Glamorgan, founded the Gray ffryers, wherein Sir William Herbert, Knight, hath builded a house of late. A.D. 1280.

This Towne is very well compacted, beautifyed with many faire Houses and large Streetes; it is almost Square, or Quadrant. Quadrant, but more in length from the South toward the North, then the other way.

Hall. In the Cheife Streete, called the High Streete, standeth a faire Towne Hall, wherein is holden the Towne Court, every Shambles. ffortnight. Adjoyning to the same, is a faire Shambles below, Councell Chamber. wherein Victualls are sould: And above, a faire great Chamber, where ye Aldermen and Magistrates vse to consult: And under the Hall is the Prison, wherein offenders and misdoers Kwchmoel. are cõmitted, which is called (a)Kwchmoel.

chamber. And in the South part of the Guild Hall is a Chamber, wherein Juryes, being Sworne, remayne; and such as are cõmitted, convict upon executions.

Within the Towne, in the West side thereof, neere the River of Taf, Sir Roger Vaghan, who was beheaded at *qu.* fol. 85. Cheapstowe in the time of Edward 4. caused to be builded very strong and high Walls for a House, but it was never New Place. finished, which was called the New Place: The ffreestone whereof, and part of other Stones serving for Lyme, one Griffith John, in the Raigne of King Henry 8. being one of the Guard, sould. And since, much of the Stones were taken away, soe that the ruyne thereof remayneth, with few Walls yet standing.

Crosse. In the South part of the Guild Hall, in the middle of 4 Crosse wayes, is built a faire Crosse, Quadrant, with gristes, covered over with Lead; under which, and neere abouts, is

(a) Cwchmoel may be translated "Bare Cell." The word Cwch not only = a Boat (the common meaning), but "Cwch gwenyn" = a Beehive; and "Cwch Moel" may therefore mean some kind of vaulted or dome-shaped chamber.

the Corne Markett, twice kept weekely, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday. Markett, 2 weekely.

In the High Streete, which extendeth from the Guild Hall northward toward the Castle, being a faire and a wide Streete, is kept Markett, for all other necessaries to be sould, as aforesaid. Markett.

Within this Towne and the liberties thereof, are two great faires kept; viz. The first on St. Peter and Paule's day, the other on the Nativity of St. Mary and St. Andrewe's day. 2 faires yearly.

Within this Towne be many faire and large Streetes, and Buildings accordingly, which I meane not particularly to describe, because I intend to describe it by Card.

Within the Walles is little or noe vacant or wast Ground, saving for Gardens, and those very small, because it is so well replenished with buildings. noe wast ground.

In this Towne is plenty of good Vyandes to be sould, as well for that it is environned with a plentifull and Soyle, as alsoe for the continuall recourse from it by Sea to Bristow, and other good Townes in England. plenty of Viands, Victualls, & Provisions.

The Constableshipp of the Castle of Cardif, and the Mayralty of the Towne have beene allwayes unseperated. Of such as, by good Authority, I finde to have beene Constables of the said Castle, I meane to sett downe a short Catalogue.

Henry Earle of Pembroch is Lord thereof, whose name of dignity hee beareth, viz. Lord Harbert of Cardiff, by whome Magistrates are appointed to governe it. The cheifest Officer is a Mayor, which is to continue during the Lord's pleasure; Then 2 Bayliffes, who are yearly changed at Michaelmas. They are made in this Order: The Comons assemble them together at the Guild Hall, and by the most Voyces or Consents, 4 of the Aldermen (whereof sometime were twelve and sometime fewer) are named; whose names written, be delivered to the Lord, and, in his absence, to the Mayor, being Constable of the Castle of Cardyff. And of that 4 names, two are pricked by the Lord, or, in his absence, by the Mayor; and those two soe pricked or appointed, are sworne before the Mayor within Henry, Earle of Pembroch. *qu.* who first appareled Cardif with priviledges & Liberties. Mayor. 2 Bayliffes. Election. 2 pricked. Sworne.

the Castle of Cardiff, duly and truly to execute their Office. After their oath taken, they appoint two Inferiour Officers, which are named Sarjeants, whose Office is to arrest such as be requisite to serve the Court, to attend the Bayliffes, and to execute their lawfull comandements.

2 Sarjantes.

Other meane Officers.

Ale Tasters are yearly appointed, (*a*)Comons, Attorney, &c.

how many wards.

Constables are likewise in every Ward.

Court.

The Mayor and the Bayliffes be Judges of the Court which is kept in the Guild Hall on Thursday every fortnight; and before them all such matters as other Boroughes in Wales have power to try, are determined according to their ancient custome.

matters tryed.

Frehoulders.

John Robert, th' Elder, Alderman.
John White, Alderman.
John Wm. of Listalabone, Gen.

(*b*)OF THE CASTLE OF CARDYFF.

THE Castle of Cardyf is placed in the North part of the Towne, and seperated from it by the vtter Ward of the Castle Wall, wherein standeth a faire Gate, to enter into a faire great outer Court, about which Court stood the houses of the twelve Knightes (of Haymo called Pares) which accompanyed Sir Robert Fittshamon to the Conquest of Glamorgan, but now decayed; soe that noe ruyne of the greater part now appeares, saving one old house which Sir Edward Mansell, Knight, houldeth, sometime the House of the Bassetts. In the North-east Corner of this Court standeth the Shire Hall, soe named, because the Shire Court was therein kept. This Court is compassed with a faire Wall, saving where the said Houses be. And betweene that Wall and the outer Ward Wall, compassing not onely that Court, but most part of the Castle, be Gardens and Orchards, and such like; and in the outer side of the Ward Wall, toward the East and North, was rysen a very high & a deepe Ditch, whereunto the River Taf was to be lett in at pleasure, as it is supposed.

Gate.

Outer court.

Shire Hall.

vtter Ward Wall.

Ditch.

(*a*) This should read—a Common Attorney, &c.

(*b*) Compare Mr. Clark's account in *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. i., p. 336.

Adjoyning to this Gate, in the West side, is builded a great (*a*)Tower, of Storyes high, and covered with Leadd, called the Black Tower: in the lowermost Roomes were very strong Prisons: the one called (*b*)Stavell r Oged, the other Stavell Wenn. Over them two Chambers in every of the 2 Storyes, and over the Leadds a faire walke, and a farr prospect. Betweene this Court and the Middle Court, on the left hand, is a faire, high, strong, ward Wall, wherein not farr asunder be 2 Gates, the next a great, the farther a lesser. Those two Gates lead into the Middle Court, being Quadrant, and closed with a faire Wall. On the right hand standeth the most ancient Monument and strongest defence, called the Keepe, or, as some affirme, Justin's Tower. On the left hand, the entrance toward the Black Tower, before described: Soe that this Inner Ward Wall extendeth from one to the other, having upon it faire Walkes, imbattelled on both sides. And, directly against the lesser Gate, is the entrance into the Inner Court; and, directly forwards, standeth a very faire and a stately front, builded tower wise, with Ashler; toward which prospect stand 3 bay Windowes, and a Window betweene every of them, in proportion and distance very pleasant and suitable. In the other side, neare the South-west Corner, standeth a faire bay Window; and, neere the North-west Corner is built a Tower, answerable to the proportion of that bay Window. This Roome contaynes in length two Chambers, in heighth 3 stories, and covered over with Leadd, and imbatteled. Over this Leadd is a pleasant and a large Walke, with the like prospect, as well to the Sea-ward and to England, as to the Country; but the Tower ryseth about 10 foot higher, leaded and imbattelled also, and therefore from thence a farther prospect. This faire building was made by Lady Elianor Spencer.

black Tower

Middle Ward Wall.

2 Gates. Middle Court.

Justin's Tower.

black Tower.

front.

3 bay Windowes.

Tower.

2 Chambers.

3 Storyes in heighth.

quære whether Elianor the first, or Elizabeth the last, Lady of that name.

At the entrance into the 2 or middle Court, hard by the said Ward Wall, on the right hand, is a faire broad way,

(*a*) This is the Tower on the left of the entrance to the Castle which was repaired for the late Marquess of Bute by Mr. John Prichard, architect.

(*b*) Stavell r Oged (*i.e.* Y Stavell yr oged) = "The Harrow Chamber;" probably a chamber guarded by a portcullis. Stavell Wenn = White Chamber.

Keepe, or Justin's Tower. mounting upward, leading to the Keepe, or, as some affirme, Justin's Tower; being the highest and strongest of all the rest, builded round, and closed with a deepe Ditch; in the Entry of which stand two strong Gates about foot distant. Betweene these Gates was a very deepe darke Dungeon, covered with a Bridge of thick boardes, wherein is supposed that Robert Courthose, taken by Henry Bewclerck, his Brother, in the yeare 1108, and cõmitted to the custody of Robert Consul, (base Sonne to the said Henry, Lord of Glamorgan, in the right of his Wife, as afore is declared,) was detayned and dyed, and after buryed at Gloucester.

Port Cooleys. In every of these Gates was a place for a Port Cooleys.

Well. Neare the Inner Gate, on the left hand, is a Well, of great depth, thought to be as low in the bottome as the River Taf,

Chambers. of fresh Water. In both sides this Entry be Chambers, not

Staire. soe faire as strong. And on the left hand is a Staire leading

highest Tower. to the Vpper Roomes, and soe to a Tower higher then all the rest within this Castle, being leaded and imbattelled.

Keepe discribed. This Keepe, standing upon a Hill, being made only for strength and defence, is round, about foot, every way; the Walles above the inner Ground about foot, imbattelled in the outer side, and a place for men to Ward in the inner part. (*a*)This building, of all the rest, seemeth to be of most antiquity. Rather to be thought to beare Justin's name, for that hee dwelt therein, then founder thereof.

From this 2 or Middle Court, on the left hand, hard by the

way to the black Tower. Ward Wall, a way leadeth to the black Tower, before described; a Wall on the right hand dividing it from a square Woodyard.

From the lesser gate, whereby the most cõmon resort is, to

inner Court. this middle Court, the direct way leadeth to the inner Court, being square; and directly standeth the front of Ashler worke,

Entry. before specifyed, on the left hand the entrance into the Hall; on the right, a faire Garden, quadrant, foot, answearable in proportion to the two Inner Courtes.

(*a*) See *Land of Morgan*, 47 and 48, where Mr. Clark assigns the Building of the Keep to Robert Consul.

In the first Entry toward the Hall, being above ground, is a broad easy paire of Staires, that directeth to the entry in the lower part of the Hall, being in length foot, and foot in breadth; and in the higher end, adjoyning to a faire Dyning Chamber foot long and broad within the front before remembred. In the lower part westward, standeth a fair large bay Window; in the East toward the , about the middle of it, is another bay Window, of like sort, and two other faire Windowes, one in each side thereof. Over this Chamber is the like, in quantity and proportion. And two Chambers, one in every end of this Dyning Chamber, whereof the one placed in the upper end, is part of that Ashler front. Staires. Hall. Dyning Chamber. 2 Chambers.

In the lower part of the Hall is a Buttery and Pantry; and in the lower Roomes, very faire and great Cellers for Wine and Beere. Buttry. Pantry. Cellars.

The first Entry on the left hand with a turning, leadeth to the Kitchen; beyond which are placed other necessary houses. Kitchen.

In the North part of the 2 inner Courtes, toward the Keepe, or Justin's Tower, standeth a pleasant Garden, quadrant, answearable to the length of the said 2 Inner Courts. Garden.

In the South part of the Hall is a faire square Garden for the Kitchen; before that Henry, Earle of Pembroch that now is, repayred and translated the forme of all the Roomes within the Castle, this was the cheifest Garden. Kitchen Garden.

From the West Angle of the ffront, runneth the ward Wall toward the South, the length of this Garden, and there streight turneth toward the East, and joyneth to the South-west Corner of the black Tower, and soe divideth as well this Garden as alsoe the Woodyard from the Towne of Cardiff: about this Wall is a faire walke, imbattelled. From the North-west Angle of that front, runneth another Ward Wall, directly North, the length of the new Garden, and a great deal more alsoe, with Walkes imbattelled. And in the Corner next to the building, is a Posterne Gate, whereby is accesse to the Towne, neere the West gate of the same. ffrom the North Corner this Ward Wall directly runneth Eastward, Ward Wall. Ward Wall.

conteyning in length the quantity of the 3 Courtes, and the length of the Gardens, before remembred to be adjoyning, to the Outer Court. From that East Angle, the said Ward Wall extendeth in length to the Towne, neere the North gate, answearable to the Southwest end thereof, by the Kitchen Garden. These two last recited Walles be fortifyed with a deepe ditch, and the Walls entrenched very high with Earth. In these Walles be some decayes, yet unrepayred. It is thought that the Ditch was sometime soe deepe, that the River Taf might at pleasure be turned thereto. ffrom the South-east Angle Westward, stood the like Wall, adjoyning to the South East Corner of the Black Tower, dividing that part from the Towne, and now some part in ruyne; soe that the first recited Gate out of the Towne into the Outer Court, and adjoyning to the Black Tower, standeth in the middle of the Ward Wall betweene the Castle and the Towne. And these outer wards, invironning the Castle, seemeth to be very neere quadrant. Whatsoever is conteyned within this Ward Wall, is, and hath beene allwayes, exempted out of the liberties of the Towne.

To the keeping of this Castle was some man of good estimacion allwayes appointed, by Office called CONSTABLE thereof; unto the which Office the Mayralty of Cardiff was incident; and the Bayliffes are to be Sworne in the Castle.

Now that I have, although rudely, discribed this Castle, Resteth to declare, what Ward Silver are at this present paid; for, of the Lordshipps, Mannours, and Landes, houlden thereof, I have, in the 2 booke, breefly touched.

LANDAPH.

LANDAPH, soe named of the River Taf runing by, is an ancient Citty, for that the Court of the Bishoprick of Landaph hath continued therein a great time (as by the Treatice thereof by mee gathered may appeare, wherein is made discourse of such matters as were to be sett downe herein; to

the which I referre such as shall be desirous to know farther, entending to describe it in generality).

In it standeth one faire great Church, comonly called Eglwys Tilo, being the Cathedrall Church of that Dyoces. An old Castle standeth in it, sometime the Pallace of the Bishopps thereof. And now William Mathew, who hath the ffee Tayle of the Signory, repayreth it. Church described & Monuments, with the ffounder. Castle, who builded it?

The Lordshipp of Landaph is a Lord Marcher, and contayneth Plough Land, whereof the Bishops of Landaph were Lords, vntill, in my remembrance, Bishopp Anthony Kytchin granted it forth to James Button for yeares, and after to (*a*) Sir George Mathew, Knight, and to the heires of his Body for ever, paying him and his Successors the accustomed Rent only. L. of Landaph.

Within this Parish standeth MANACHTY, a house of some Religion in the Elder time. Within the Parish of Landaph are diverse Hamletts; ELEY, FAIRE WATER, CANTON, GABALVA, LISTALABONE. Manachty.

Freeholders in *Gabalva.*	Lewys ap Morgan, Yeoman. Myles Lewis, Yeoman. Wm. Morgan David, Yeoman.
Listalabone.	Jem Richard.
Treoda.	John Howell Rosser.
Freeholders in *Landaph.*	Rinbron Mathew, Gen. Morgan Dd. Yeoman. Phe Gr. Yeoman. Harry Henry, Yeoman.
In *Eley.*	Lewys Wm. Yeoman. Thomas ap Jem Gwyn, Yeoman.
In *faire Water.*	Thomas Thom : Phe, Yeoman. Watkin Thomas, Yeoman. Morgan Jankin, alias Saer.
Canton.	Thomas Lewis, Yeoman. John Thomas Goch, Yeoman. John Tom Maior, Yeoman.

Neare unto Castle standeth the House of Rynbrwn Mathew called Bryn y Gynnen : supposed to be builded by David Mathew ap Jem Gr. Gethyn. bryn y gynnē.

WHITCHURCH being a Chappell under Landaph ; wherein stood, in the East part of the Church an old Castle, or Pyle, Whitchurch, place this in Sengheith. pyle.

(*a*) See Appendix, Note L.

but now decayd, that scarce the foundacion and Rubish now remayneth. It is said, that to it belonged a customary Mannour in Whitchurch, but now, by what meanes I could not learn the certainety, reputed a parcell of Semghenyth Suptus, and annexed to it.

Customary L.

Yorath Mawr his house.

In TREODA standeth an old house, sometime Yorath Mawr his House, whose Inheritance fell between his fower Daughters, & which David ap Richard purchased of David Thomas ap Jankyn Sonnes.

Freeholders.

Thomas John Jankyn, Yeoman.	John Dd̃ ap Jem̃ Goch, Yeoman.
Robert ap Wm. Yeoman.	Jankin William, Yeoman.
Thomas Gr. Ll̃n Thomas.	George ap Morgan, Yeoman.
Richard Dy Thomas ap Jankin.	Morgan Ll̃n, Yeoman.
Richard Morgan, Yeoman.	Traharn Thomas apowell.
Howell Wm. Yeoman.	Wm. Morgan David.
Owein John, Yeoman.	Morgan Lewys apowell.

I know not whether this Citty was at any time of any beauty or estimacion, but now it is in ruyne, which the rather came to passe by the neerenes and increase of Cardyf, being a Markett and a Haven Towne, scarce one Mile distant, and by the absence of the Bishopps dwelling at Matharn, and the Chanons or Prebendaries, sometime having faire houses and dwelling there, became non-resident, and their houses allmost in utter decay.

Kayre.

CAYRE, being also a Chappell annexed to Landaph, and one of the Prebendes apperteyning thereto, hath in it two little Mannours, besides that is within the Lordshipp of Landaph, whereof Henry Earle of Pembroch, is Lord of one, conteyning by estimacion . . . . . Plough Land, sometime the Malyfaundes.

2 Mannors.

H : E : of Pembroch.

H. Mathew.
M. Mathew.
qu. of Tho : Vaughan.

Humfre Mathew, and Morys Mathew, are Lords of the other, esteemed . . . . Plough Land.

Sweldowne.

Within it standeth Sweldowne, an ancient house, belonging to the Lord of Landaph, wherein Howell Mathew inhabiteth.

Freeholders { Howell Mathew. Mathew Jem. Gr̃ John Gwyn.

LANEDERNE, a parish Church, bordering upon the River of Romney. Willm Herbert hath a Mannour therein, esteemed . . . plough land, within it is the Chappell of Lanvorda. Lanederne. Chappel of Lanvorda.

David Wm. Yeoman.
Traharn Thomas apowell, Yeom.
John Watkin, Yeoman.
Wm. Thomas, Yeoman.
Richard Thomas apowell, Yeom.
Lln Dyo Gr̃ Yeoman.
James Edmund, Yeoman.
John ap John, Yeoman.
John Lln, *alias* Goch, Yeoman.
David John Wylym, Yeoman.
Harry Wm. Yeoman.
Owen Lewis, Yeoman.
Frehoulders.

LYSVAEN, a Parish Church, whereof part is within the Lordship of Semghenith Suptus. And Thomas Carn hath a Mannour within it, conteyning by estimacion . . . . Plough Land. Lisvaen. Thomas Carn.

Jem̃ Gronowe, Yeoman.
Jem̃ Lewys, Yeoman.
Jem̃ Dyo, Yeoman.
Morgan Gronow, Yeoman.
Llewellen Gronowe, Yeoman.
Freeholders.

LANISSEN, a Parish, whereof part lyeth in the Lordship of Semghenyth Suptus, part within Roth Dogfild. Thomas Carn hath a Mannour in it, by estimacion . . . . Plough Land. Within it was a Chappell, called . . . . . Lanissen. Chappell.

Jankyn Morgan Gwyn, Gen.
Harry Mathewe, Gen.
Jankyn Lewys Powell Yghan.
John Thom. Thomas, Yeoman.
Freeholders.

CAERFYLY HUNDRED.

HAVING breefly sett downe the Discription of the Hundred of Cardyf, being the South-east point of Glamorgan, bordering upon part of the River of Romney, I purpose next to treate of the Hundred of Caerfily, which is the North-east part of Glamorgañ; soe called of Caerfyly, sometime a Borough Towne, but now vsing noe liberty, and more famous for that the Castle bearing that name is within it, contayneth in length from Coraig Kybour in the South, adjoyning to the hundred of Cardif, to the Confines of Brecknogshire in the North, about myles. The breadth thereof is included betweene two Rivers, viz. Romney of the East, severing it from Monmouthshire, and Taf of the West meares of Caerfyly.

mearinge it, and the Hundred of Lantrissent, in some place Miles. Within this Hundred, are those severall Parishes and Hamletts, viz. Llanvihangel, Llanviedw, Rydry-Bedwes, Kaerfily, Llanvabon, Kellygaer, Merthir, and Eglwys Ylan. The Parish Churches of Llanvihangel and Bedwes stand beyond Romney, therefore in Monmouthshire; but the Hamletts thereof, being in Glamorgan, are comonly called by the name of Llanvedwe and Rydry. Rydry sometime was taken to be a customary Mannour, houlden of Semghenith Suptus, but now vsed as part thereof; therefore the Lordshipps of Seignhenith Suptus and Supra Cayach include the whole hundred, whereof Henry, Earle of Pembroch, is now Lord, being two severall Lordshipps Marchers, divided by Cayach, a brooke that runneth to Taf. These 2 Lordshipps be two of the 12 Members of Glamorgan. In this Hundred the ground was much bettered in my tyme, for that the Inhabitants vse lyming of it, by meanes whereof plenty of all kinde of Corne and Grayne groweth there; and many faire Houses are of late time therein edifyed.

Parishes & Hamlets in the H. of Caerfyly.

Rydry, a customary Mannour.

2 L. Marchers in Seynghenith, whereof soe named, and meares.

Lyming.

houses.

This much of it in generality: now to the particular Parishes therein.

Sometime it was reputed the vnrulest part of this County, for that it bordered to Monmouthshire of the East, and Brecon of North, which was an occasion to embolden the Inhabitants to lightnes and shifting, but now equall with the best hundred in Government.

MERTHYR.

THE Parish of Merthyr Tidvyl, so named of Tidvyl, being in the North East Angle of Glamorgan, marcheth upon Monmouth and Brecknoge Shires.

Within this Parish the best ground of all that Hundred was supposed to be; in soe much, this part being highest toward the Mountaynes, where comonly the worst ground is, and the best downwards towards the Sea, it hath been said, that the Country therein turned topsie-turvy.

In Merthyr were two ancient Houses, which Rys Vap Lłn Vaghan, vap Lłn, vap Madog, vap Howel Velyn gave to his two Sonnes, viz. Lłn and Pħe: To Lłn the place by Pont, to Pħe the place in Merthyr. To Lłn, Lewis ap Richert Gwyn was heire by discent: to Pħe, Johan, Daughter to Lłn, Sonne of that Pħe, was sole heire, who marryed Myrick Powell ap Rys, of Bregnogshire, of the lineall discent of Yuon Says. And Thomas vap Mirick their Sonne, to whose part that house and landes was allotted, sould it to Lewys ap Richard Gwyn, and others. 2 ancient houses.

Within this Parish, toward the Confines of Brecon, standeth an old Castle, or Pile, called Castle Morley. The River Taf falleth from in Brecon to this Parish, and thence, in a swift Course, runneth by Eglwisylan to Landaff, and soe to Cardiff.

Richard Jankin, Gen.	Lewys Lloyd Wm. Yeoman.	
David Thomas Dđ ap Mª, Gen.	John ap John.	
Willm. John ap Jevan apħe, Gen.	Thomas Gr̃ Yeoman.	
Lłn ap Wm. Mathew, Gen.	Thomas Lln. Dye, Yeoman.	ffreeholders
Lewys Thomas ap Madog, Gen.	Philippe Morgan, Yeoman.	
Philippe John.	Morgan Tho: Yeoman.	
Morgan Lłn Dyo, Yeoman.	Lewys Thomas Goch, Yeoman.	

Kellygaer, a Parish soe called of the Brytaines: whereof it was soe named, time brought it to oblivion.

Caerphilli mœnia castri cernuntur, quod adeo vastę magnitudinis et admirandi operis fuit, ut Romanorum præsidium fuisse asserant fere omnes nec ego inficias ibo, licet quo nomine illis cognitum fuerit nondum perspicio. Nec enim a nostris memoratur ante Edvardi 2di tempora. Tunc enim . . . . . proceres . . . . Hugolinum Spencerum diu irrito conatu in hoc castro obsederunt. Cambd. Britt. ed. 1590, pag. 514.

Caerfily being alsoe a Welsh name, for Caer among the Brytaines is taken as well for a Towne walled, as alsoe for a ffortresse or hould entrenched, or compassed with a deepe ditch, There remayneth noe certainety whereof it was soe named; but some conjecture it to proceede of one Fily, the This first in that H.

sonne of a Gyant. Others thinke it to spring of the Romanes and that a Roman Governour builded it, and left his daughter there to dwell, and soe called Cara Filia, & corruptly Caer Filly. Of this Daughter it is said, Moryddyg Waywyn was gotten; but hereof remayneth noe probable authority: certaine it is, that it was a Borough, and enioyed liberties as other Boroughes did; by what meanes it lost the ffranchises belonging to it I know not.

Improbable, for his Mother was Gwenllian, d. to Jestin ab Gwrgan, and his ffather Dryn Benoy ab Mainynk.

Within it standeth the (*a*)Castle of Caerfily, being a very high and chargeable building, for it was compassed with a faire and strong ward Wall, (entrenched about) with sundry Towers. The Gate standing, &c. (Learne the description of it.) environned with a meare of Water of the South, and Marish ground of the West and North, &c.

This Hundred tooke denomination thereof, as of the most worthy within that precinct, as well for that it enioyed liberties in time past, as adorned with a beautifull Castle sometime, as also a place where the Courts of the Lords of Seinghenith are kept, and of all Comon Assemblies of the Inhabitants.

As the Castles in the Mountaines were builded and mainteyned by the Lords of Glamorgan, to their great charges, to the end they might bridle the suddaine Tumultes of the Welshmen; soe in time perceiving that they were stablished, they withdrew their Garrisons, and suffered them to decay.

Lanvabon, being a Parish bordering on Romney, soe called of the Church dedicated to Mabon.

This Parish is part of the Lordship of Seinghenyth Suptus.

In it is an ancient house, called Blayn Bradach, which John the Sonne of Rys Thomas vap Jem owneth.

John Rys Thomas ap Jem's soñe, Geñ. } Discend. of
Lewys Thomas ap Jem, Geñ. - - - - - } Glim Dd.
Phe Ho: ap Rs Yghan, Geñ.
Wm. Howell, Geñ.
David Howell Thomas, Yeoman.

(*a*) As to Caerphilly Castle, see Clark's *Mediæval Architecture*, vol. i., p. 315.

Wm. Rs̃ Wm. Yeoman.
David Gr̃. Dyo, Yeoman.
Wm. Gr̃. Dyo, Yeoman.
Wm. Lłn, Yeoman.
Wm. Jem̃ Wylym, Yeoman.
Morgan Lłn Dyo, Yeoman.
Thomas David, Yeoman.

this to follow next to Whittchurch.

In the Edge of a Mountaine northward standeth an old Castle or Pyle, called Castle Coch(*a*), supposed to be builded by Yvor Petit, a Gentleman issueing of Kidyvor ap Kidrich, who, as Geraldus Cambrensis testifyeth, tooke Wm. Lord of Glamorgan, &c. To whose Sonne, named Gr̃. Sir Gilbert de Clare, his Successor, gave his Daughter in marriage, by whome hee had diverse Sonnes, whose Grandchildren were starved in Cardiff Castle, having their Eyes put out (Griffith ab Rys ab Grē ab Ifor Petit being the heire) by Sir Richard de Clare, their ffather's Cousen-German, saving Ho : Velg̃. then being with his Nurse ; of whom God multiplied a great people.

Eglwys Ylan, a Parish confyning upon Taf, of the Church dedicated to Ylan soe named.

In time of superstition, upon every May eve, people vsed to resort to this Church to service, and to offer to the Preist believing thereby to ridd their Cattell out of danger of any pestilent or sodaine death.

Within this Parish, neare the River Taf, standeth yet the house of Lłn Brenn. Lay downe his History, his Tomb, & Sir William Fleminge's.

This Lłn Bren is remembred in Cadoge's booke in these wordes that follow :

Anõ iris fuit Gwerra Llewelyn Bren inter ipsum et Glamorganenses sussitata, quæ fuit particularis et non duravit, nisi per novem Septimanas.

(*a*) As to Castle Coch, see *Land of Morgan*, pp. 57, 134 ; Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. i., p. 358. The present building was designed by the late Mr. Burges, architect.

WHITCHURCH.

WHITCHURCH, being a Chappell annexed to Landaf, as (*a*)before I have said, standeth within this Hundred; within which, hard by the same, stood sometime an old Castle, or Pile, now altogether in ruyne, that the Rubbish thereof can hardly be seene, and to the same did belong a Mannour Customary, now taken and vsed as part of Seinghenyth.

Within the precinct of this Hamlett standeth an ancient house, called Troda, sometime the Mansion house of Yor Mauer, whose lineall discent sprang from Justyn, Lord of Glamorgan, after whome the same house, with all his inheritance, discended to his 4 Daughters. This house, and the Lands belonging to it, fell to the lott of Mª Ychan, who marryed one of them, and continued in his Lyne, untill that the Sonnes of John ap Robert, ap Mª Ychan, sould the same to Dd ap Jankin, ap Jem, app Dd; whose Sonnes sould it to Dd ap Richard Gwyn, whose Sonne Edward enjoyeth the same.

H: OF DYNISPOWYS.

NEXT in order the Hundred of Dynispowys cometh in hand: Soe called of the L: of that name, wherein stood a Castle of Justin's, being one of his Houses. It joyneth to the Hundred of Cardyf of the East, and bordereth on Severne side of the South unto the River of Thaw and the hundred of Cowbridge of the West, and the hundred of Lantrissent of the North. In it stand those parishes, viz.

more at large in a paper.

1. Pennarth.
   Cogan. 18.
   Landoch. 17.
   Leckwith. 16.

2. Sully.
   St. Andras. 19.
   Mychelstone. 15.
   Wenvo. 14.

(*a*) pp. 101 and 102.

Mychelstone, juxta Eley. 13.
St. Fagan's. 12.
3. Barry.
Cadoxston. 20.
Merthirdevan. 21.
Michelok. 22.
St. Lythans. 23.
St. George's. 24.
St. Nycholas. 9.
St. 11.
Peterston. 10.
4. Portgery.
5. Penmark.
Lancarvan. 6.
Bolstone. 8.
Lanrythyd. 7.

qu. whether Cadoxton joyne to the sea? It doth.

These 5 Parishes doe border on Severne, within this Hundred.

12 in the skirts, or utter border.
7 in the inner part, or body of the Hundred.

Perticular Table of Glamorgan.

All Glamorgan divided to X. Hundreds: viz. H. of - - -

Ester Hund.: Kardif. Dynispowis, Cowbridge. Lantrissent. Caerfily.

Wester H.: Ogmor. Newcastle. Neath. Swensay, & Langavelach.

The Hundred of CARDIF doth containe these Parishes: viz.
1.

Cardif Towne. Roth. Lanederne. Lisvaen. Lanyssen. Landaf, & Kayre.

Landoch. Cogan. St. Andrewes. Cadoxston. Merthirdevan. Michelole & St. Lythan's. Lanisterne & Lavernocke.
26 Parishes.

H. of DINISPOWIS hath in it 26 Parishes: viz.
2.

Penarth. Sully. Barry. Portgery. Penmarke. Lancarvan. Lanrithed. Bolston. St. Nicholas. Peterston. St. Bride's. St. Fagan's. Michelston. St. George. Wenvo. Michelston Lepitt. Leckwith.

H. of COWBRIDGE, Parishes: viz.
3.

Cowbridge Towne. St. Hilary. Lanblethian. Landoch. St. Marychurch. Fflemyngston. St. Tathan's. Gileston. Lantwytt. Lanmaes. Eglocsbrwis. Lanvyhangell. Lisvrney. St. Mary Hill. Lanyled.

Perticular Table

Hundred of NEATH, Parishes, viz. 6.
- Avan.
- Baglan.
- Brittonfery.
- Neath.
- Cadoxton.
- Kilybebill.
- Lantwitt.
- Ynifavan.
- Glincorrwge.

H. of NEWCASTLE, Parishes, viz. 5.
- Newton Notage.
- Kinfyge.
- Pyle.
- Morgan.
- Langonoyd.
- Bettws.
- St. Bride's upon Ogmor.
- Coyty.
- Coychurch.
- Newcastle.
- Laleston, & Tithgestowe.

H. of OGMOR, Parishes: viz. 4.
- St. Donett's.
- Markrosse.
- Wyke.
- St. Bryde's.
- Merthirmawr.
- Wenny.
- Langan.
- Penllyn.
- St. Mary Hill.
- Colston.
- Landowe.
- Landevodwg & Langynwyre.

H. of SWENSAY, Parishes, viz. 7.
- Lanharan.
- Lanhary.
- Lansannor.
- Istradowen.
- St. Donett's & Pendoyloyn.

H. of SWENSAY, Parishes, viz. 7.
- Swensay.
- Ostermouth.
- Langenith.
- Landewy.
- Oxwitch.
- Landylotalabont.
- Castle Lochour.
- Pennarth.
- Michelston.
- Raynalston.
- Bishoppston.
- Chearyton.
- Ilston, and
- Penmaen.

H. of KAERFYLY, Parishes, viz. 8.
- Kaerfyly Burgus.
- Rudry.
- Lanvednoe.
- Merthirtidvill.
- Lanvabon.
- Kellygare & Eglosylan.
- Whitchurch.

H. of LANTRISSENT. Parishes, viz. 9.
- Lantrissent.
- Radyr.
- Pentirch.
- Lantwitvairdre.
- Aberdaer.
- Lanwinno.
- Est Radevodwge.

H. of LANGAVELACH, Parishes, viz. 10
- Langavelach.
- Languyge.
- Lansamlett.
- Lanrydyan.
- Loghom Towne.

Cityes. Landaph is the onely Citty within Glamorgan, being the Bishopp's C. and place whereof hee taketh his name of dignity.

# of Glamorgan.

Boroughes: viz.
- Cardif.
- Cowbridge.
- Neath.
- Swensey.
- Lantrissent.
- Kinfige.
- Avan.
- Loughor.
- Kaerfyly.

Libertyes: viz.
- Ogmor,
- Landevodwge, &
- Langinwire.

Parcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

L. Marchers: viz.
- Seinghenith Supra.
- Seinghenith Suptus.
- Miskin.
- Glumertheney.
- Ruthin.
- Lanblethian.
- Talavan.
- Coyty, (*liberty lost* qu.) *alias* Lantwit.
- Tyryarll.
- Avan Wallia.
- Neth Ultra.
- Neath Citra.
- Talagarn. *qu.*
- Landaff.

The Table of the Knightes ffees written in the 2 booke, must be sett downe next after the Lord Marchers, in this place, in that order as it was coppied out of the L. Spencer's Survay, and the names of the now Owners added, and the number of plowe Landes.

Place such Parcells as the Prince granted within this Shire to be holden in Soccage.

Landes houlden of the prince, *in capite;* sometime parcells of Morgan and Neath, and other Religious Houses.
- Morgan.
- Neath Manor.
- Havod de Porth.
- Nash.
- Killygarn.
- Wenny.
- Colston.
- Bolston.
- Roth Kensam.
- Roth Teukesbury.
- Lanvithen.
- Milton.

Castles bordering neare the Sea-Coast: viz.

Castle, or Pile } of
- Cardif.
- Coggan Pill.
- Dynispowis.
- Sully.
- Cadoxston.
- Barry.
- Porkerry.
- Penmarke.
- Fonmooun.
- Castletoun.
- Flemingston.
- WestOrchard.
- Bertown.
- Lanvaes.
- St. Donett's.
- Duncaven.
- Ogmor.
- Cantleston.
- Kinfyge.
- Avan.
- Swensey.
- Oystermouth.
- Oxwitch.
- Pennarth.
- Loghone.
- Landdowy.
- Webley.

The greater number of these stand within one Mile to the other.

Castles neere the frontiers of the Mountaynes: viz.

Castle, or Pile, of
- Red Castle.
- Whittchurch.
- Landaf.
- St. Faghan's.
- St. George's.
- Peterston.
- Talavan.
- Penllyne.
- Lanquyan.
- Coyty.
- Trer Castle.
- New Castle.
- Ould Castle.
- Neath, 2 Castles.

The most part about one Myle asunder.

Perticular Table

Castles betweene these 2 Rankes: viz.

Castle or Pile } of

- Wrinston.
- Wenvo.
- Molton.
- Lechcastle.
- Lanblethian.
- Landoch.
- Cowbrige.
- Llygod.

Vales or Dales viz. of

- Rompney.
- Eley.
- Brooke.
- Yo.
- Thawe.
- Wenny.
- Alem.
- Morgan Marsh.
- Glineath.

Castles upon the Mountaynes: viz.

Castle or Pile } of

- Kaerfyly.
- Morleys.
- Mavrgraige.
- Pentirch.
- Craig Castle.
- Lantressent.
- Langonoyd.

The number of the Castles & old pyles ffifty-five.*

* *Sic in MS. sunt autem* 57.—T. P.

Ports, Havens and Crickes: viz. of

- Rompney.
- Cardif.
- Eley.
- Sully.
- Barry.
- Aberthawe.
- Ogmor.
- Newton.
- Neath.
- Tawy.
- Ostermouth.
- Portynõ.
- Loughour.

Rivers: viz.

severally described.

- Rompney.
- Taff.
- Eley.
- Brooke.
- Thaw.
- Wenny.
- Ogmor.
- Frydwyll.
- Avann.
- Neath.
- Tawy.
- Loghoure.

Hylls: viz.

- Craige Kybor.
- Garth.
- Garthmailiog.
- Dynas.
- Ddiskwilva.
- Craig y llyn Faior.
- Craig y Parke.
- Pen y Brithyll.
- Mynydd Nyth.

Low Hills in the part-way: viz.

- Red Shoote.
- Staling Thorn.
- Gilding Myle.
- Whittcrosse.

7 dangerous places sometime in Glamorgan.

- Landaff.
- Lantrissent.
- Lantwyt.
- Brigend.
- Caerfilly.
- Neath, and
- St. Mary Hill.

Bridges at

- Maghen.
- Bedwes.
- Lanvihangell.
- Lanedern.
- Rompney.

} upon Rompney.

of Glamorgan.

Bridges at
- Merthir.
- Rynbrige.
- Heske. *decaied.*
- Yniswern.
- Landaf.
- Cardif. *decayed.*

upon Taf.

Bridges at
- Rideygastle.
- Velnvavr.
- Ridisklidoge. *dec.*
- Tal y Bont.
- Rydysarn. *decayed.*
- Peterston.
- St.George's, *decayed.*
- St. Fagan's.
- Eley.
- Lekwith.

upon Eley.

Briges at
- Cowbrige.
- Lanblethian.
- Landough.
- Hoo — y felin hû.
- Gigman.
- Lanbethery.
- Newbridge.

upon Thaw.

Wenny Brige — upon Wenny.

Briges at
- St. Bride's.
- Brigend.
- New Brige.
- Blackmill.
- Rydwillim.

upon Ogmor.

Frydwill — upon Frydwyll.

- Avan bridge.
- Rydyfen.

upon Avan.

Neath Brige — upon Neath.

Ar Dawy — upon Tawy.

- Dulais Bridge,
- Loghor Bridge,

upon Loghoure,

Comons: viz. Mynidd
- Mynidd Bygham.
- Waynddy fall.
- Hyrwein Vrgan.
- Newton's Downe.
- Glewe.
- Keven Hirgoed.

Quære, *who gave them?*
- Yory.
- Mymidd y fforest ne Dd.
- St. Hillary.
- Burthin.
- Kinme Lantressent, &
- Gwain Miskin.
- St. Bride's or Ogmor.

Parkes at
- Vann. *newly inclosed*
- Lanwynno.
- Radyr. *now ended.*
- Coed Merchann.
- Wenny, *of redd Deare.*
- Wenny, *of ffallow Deare.*
- St. Donett's.
- Morgan. *not ended.*
- Nash.
- Kevenhirgoed. *enclosed, and in strife.*
- Beupre.
- Ruperrey.
- Kevenmably.

Disparked
- Parke of Cloon, *of red Deare.*
- Parke of Clon, *of falow Deare.*
- Riglin.
- Govere.
- Koety.
- Talavan.

Warrens.
- Landaf.
- Barry Yland.
- Mynidd Glew.
- Wyke.
- Wenny.
- Morgan.
- Britton Fery.

Perticular Table

Dove-houses, viz. at
- St. Fagan's.
- Peterston.
- Lancarvan.
- St. Hilary.
- Cadoxston.
- Morgan.
- Lanvaes.
- Kelligarn.
- Kevenmably.

ffih-ponds.
- A great Meare adjoyning to Kaerfyly Castle.
- Mynidd Glewe.
- Lanrythed.
- Lancarvan.
- Est Orchard.
- Bewper, St. Hillary, Treegooff.
- St. Donnett's.
- Wenny.
- Morgan.
- Lanmaes.
- Worlton.
- Mynikbychan.
- Morgan.
- Kinfig.

3 L: Woodes: viz.
- Lanissen, Kayre. — in Cardif H:
- Lekwyth, Pencottry, St. Fagan's, Ridlaver, Pendrebaen, Riglin, Yechan, Gweẽ de Gay, Koed Mavr, — in Dinispowis H.
- Y Kottrell, Y Kynehed, Hornby, — sould to Iñe, of Bristowe.
- Barry, Penmarke, Carn Lloyd, Lanvithin. — in Dinispowis H.
- Kad, Brinhelygen, Talavan, Wern Vraits, — in Cowbridge H.
- Kraplif, Sor, Landavan, — Mr. Basset's. — in Cowbridge H.
- Koed Must, Koed Melwas, Krycke. — in the H. of Newcastle.
- Coed Franke.

Forests: viz. of
- Keven y Vid. Keven on — Seinghenidd fforestes.
- Bed Merchan, Gelenog, Glintaf, Lloydcoet, Glin Kynon. — Miskin forests.
- Arthmaylog, Arthgriffry, New Forest, Ould fforest, Bery - - - - — Ruthin forests.

fforests: viz. at — Tyryarll forests.

Marketts.
- Tuesday, Cowbridge.
- Wednesday, Cardiff.
- Saturday, Cardiff. Cowbridg. Brigende. Swensay.
- Caerphilly, on Thursday. Merthir Tidvill, on Mund. — from May till Xmas.

of Glamorgan.

ayres.

Landaph, on St. Thelwis Day, of February.
Landaph, on Whitson Monday.
Brigend, on th' Ascension Day.
Another on St. Leonarde's Day, 6 Nov.
Neath, on Corpus Christi Day, and St. Margaret's Day, 20 July.
Cowbridge, on Midsomer Day, 24 Junij, and Holyroode Day, 14 Sept.
Cardif, on St. Peter's Day, 29 Junii.
Another on the Nativity of our Lady, 7 Sept. & St. Andrew's Day.
Eley Bridge, on Magdalin's Day, 22 July.
Lantrissent, on Lamas Day, 1 Aug. & May Day, & St. Luke's Day.
Worlton, on St. Laurens Day, 10 Aug.
St. Mary Hill, on the Assumption of our Lady, 15 Aug.
Berton, on St. Bartholmew's Day, 24 Aug.
Ogmor faire on St. Michell's Day for 7 dayes, 29 Sept.
St. Nicholas, on St. Nicholas Day, 6° Decembris.

Houses of Religion sometime in Glamorgan.

Neath, vallued at
Morgan, valued at
Gray-fryers, at Cardif, valued at
Black-ffryers there, valued at
Priory of Wenny, valued at
Mylton, alias Velindre, pertained to St. John of Jerusalem.

Justices of Assise.

Sir John Packington, Knight.
Sir John Pollard, Knight.
Symon Esquyor, dyed at Cardif, and buryed at St. John's Church there.
William Gerard, Esquire.

Custos Rotulorum.

Sir George Herbert, Knight.
Wm. Earle of Pembroch - - - Sir George, his Deputy.
Henry, Earle of Pembroch - - Ed: Lewis, his Deputy: & after his death, Thomas Lewis, his Sonne.

Clarkes of the Peace.

Roger Carn, Esq.
David John Yghan. } appointed by Sir George Herbert,
Wm. Herbart. } deputy Custos Rotulorum.
Ryce Myryke appointed by Wm. Earle of Pembroch, and after by Henry, Earle of Pembroch.

Perticular Table

A Catalogue of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, *inhabiting, or having Possessions in* GLAMORGAN, *which have been in Commission of the Peace.*

Anthony Kitchen, Bishop of Landaph.
Sir George Herbert, Knight.
Sir Ryce Maunsell, Knight.
Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight.
Sir Edward Carn, Knight.
Sir George Mathew, Knight.
Mathew Herbart, Esq.
Wm. Bassett, Esquire.
Edward Lewis, Esquire.
John Thomas Bassett, Esquire.
Xp̃ofer Flemynge, Richard Carn, John Mathew, } Esqrs. { These 3 were long in the Commission, being dead.
Myles Mathew, of Landaph, Xp̃ofer Turbyll, Robert Stradling, Roger Carn. } Esqrs.
John Smyth, Doctor of the Lawes.
Harry Morgan, Clerke.
Hugh Johns, B. of Landaph. A°.
Wm. Jm̃s, Batchelour of the Lawes.
Sir Edward Maunsell, Knight.
William Herbert, Esquire.
Edward Stradling, of Lantwit, Esquire.
James Thomas, James Button, } Esquires.
Sir William Herbert, Knight.
Lisone Pryce, Esquire.
David Kemes, Esquire.
Thomas Lewis, Esquire.
Thomas Carn, Esquire.
Wm. Mathew, Esquire.
William Jankin, Esquire.

of Glamorgan.

Roger Wm. Esquire.
David Jones, Esquire.
Wm. Carne, of Sully, Esquire.
Sir Edward Stradling, Knight.
John Carn, of Nash, Esq.
Nicholas Herbert, Esquire.
Myles Button, Esquire.
Edward Kemes, Esquire.
Thomas Morghan, of Maghan, Esq.
John Gebon, Doctor of the Lawes.
William Blethin, B. of Landaph, A°.
Anthony Maunsell, Esquire.
John Thomas, Esquire.

Coroners.

James Andrew.
Thomas Apowell.
David Kemes.
John Lłn.
Rs̄ Johns.
Thomas Lewis.
Edward Stradling.
John Wms.
Howell Mathew.

Xp̄ofer Turbyll.
Richard Boghom.
John Gr̄, of Rouse.
Nicholas Herbert.
Richard Gwynn.

King's Atturneys.

John Thomas Bassett, Esquire.
David Yvans, Esquire.
Thomas ap Morgan, Esquire.

A Catalogue of such as have been SHERIFFES, *and of their* DEPUTIES.

A° R. : R. s

H : 8.	Sherif.	Deputy.
	Sir George Herbert, Knight - - -	Jankin Francklen.
	Sir Rs̄ Maunsell, Knight - - - -	Willm Bassett.
	Sir Edward Carn, Knight - - - -	James Button.
	Wm. Bassett, Esquire - - - - -	John Turbill.
	Sir George Mathew, Knt. then Esqr. -	Roger Wms.
	John Thomas Bassett, Esqr. - - -	Jankin Francklen.
	Edward Lewis, Esquire - - - - -	David ap Richard.

A° R. : R. :

Elizabeth		
xij°.	Thomas Lewis, Esquire - - - - -	Waſ Wms.
xiij.	Myles Button, Esquire - - - - -	David Roberts.
xiiij.	Thomas Carn, Esquire - - - - -	John Smith.
xv.	Richard Gwynn - - - - - - - -	Jankin Wm.
xvj.	Sir Edward Stradling, Knight - - -	Lyson Lewis.
xvij.	Edward Kemes, Esquire - - - - -	Waſ Wms.
xviij.	Sir Edward Maunsell, Knight - - -	Thomas Apowell.
xix.	Nicholas Herbert, Esquire - - - -	Rinald David.
xx.	Sir William Herbert, Knight - - -	Lewis Gr̄ Jo : ap Lewis.
xxj.	John Thomas, Esquire - - - - -	Robert Thomas. 1578.
xxij.	Wm. Mathew, Esquire - - - - -	Harry Mathew.
xxiij.	Thomas Carn, Esquire - - - - -	Mathew David.
xxiiij.	Sir William Herbert, Knight - - -	Lewis Gr̄ John ap Lewis.
xxv.	Sir Edward Stradling, Knight - -	Lainbrok Stradling.
xxvj.	George Herbert, of Nash, Esq. - -	Ryce Lewis.

THUS much of the PERTICULAR TABLE of the County of Glamorgan, and of such accidents apperteyning to the same, which I deemed worthy remembrance by Table; Now to the discription of the perticularityes within every lymitt, or Hundred, as they be now comonly termed: and as the places, occurrentes, or persons, within the same, minister occasion, soe I purpose to discourse.

And, first, of the Hundred of Cardif; as well for that the Towne of Cardif, being the cheifest, and therefore accompted the Shire Towne, and alsoe the Castle of Cardif, the principallest Seate of the Lords of Glamorgan (unto the which belonged 36 knightes ffees & dimid. in the tyme of the Lord Spencer, besides the Boroughes, Members, and such other Signoryes, as hee then was seised of), and scituate within the Bowells of this Hundred; as alsoe for that it offereth it selfe in place convenient, according to my prescribed Order, determining to begin with the five Ester Hundreds, because they come next to the vew, and in the Southest Angle, and soe orderly follow along Severne side unto the West lymitt, then to the vtter confines, untill I returne to the place I first treate of; then of the inner partes. The like order, God willing, I meane to follow in the discription of every severall Hundred divided to Parishes. Then to the five Wester Hundreds, following like course.

The Hundred of Cardif, soe named of the Towne of Cardif, as of the worthiest within that precinct, occupieth the Southest plott of Glamorgan, and (I may well say) of Wales, seeing Monmouth, being a Shire Royall, is reputed within England; for this Hundred confineth upon the River of Rompney, which severeth Glamorgan in the Est part from Monmouthshire; the Hundred of Dynispowys, of the West; the Severne Streame, of the South; and the Hundred of Caerfyly, of the North.

turne to the other discription before.

Most part of this Hundred, in the old time, was called Kybor, which was endued with libertyes and priviledges

above the rest, as before I have remembred, and therefore termed, in Welsh, "Comod (*a*)Bryniol." The South part whereof (as most part of the rest of the Hundreds) doth enjoy a fertill and a Soyle, is for the most Meadow, and meadowable; the North side sometime rough and baren, but now, by toyle and Lyming, made fruitfull for Corne and Grasse, which part is reasonable well stored with Wood. Thus much generally, now to the particularities.

This Hundred is the least of all the rest.

of Cardif. { Cardiff Town, and Roth as Capella annexa.
Landaff and Kayre.
Lanyssen.
Llisvaen.
Lanedern.

(*a*) This would now be spelt "Breiniol," an adjective from the substantive "Braint" = privilege, and therefore properly = privileged, but it is commonly but improperly used for Breninol = Royal.

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OF

JOHN LELAND

The Antiquary

RELATING TO GLAMORGANSHIRE

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GLAMORGANSHIR.

GLADE is in the *Walsch* a Countery or a Land.

And this Province or Cuntery is often caullid *Morganhog*.

I take *Moregan* to have the Name of *More*, that is to say the Se, onto the Shore whereof it lyith.

Confinia

The *Kefinnithes*, of Glamorgan ly thus

Remny is the Marche on the Est Side of it.

Cremline a litle Broke is the March of the West Part of it.

The *Seuerne Se* boundith it from the Mouth of *Remny* to the Mouth of *Cremlin*.

The Rootes of the Blake Mountein marchith it by Northe.

From *Pont Remny* to the Forde of *Cremlin* Brooke a Mile, from Swansey is to the nerest way a 23 Miles. Thus a Mile to *Cardif*. Fol. 55. To S. *Nicolas* Village 4 Miles. To *Cowbridge* 4 Miles. To *Wenny* Bridge, wher is a litle Village, 4. Miles. To *Pont Newith* on *Ogor* a Mile. To *Morgan* Abbay 4 Miles. To *Britan* Fery, caullid in *Walsche* Llanisauël, wher be a 3. or 4. Houses and a Chapel of Ease on the hither Side of *Nethe* Ryver, 3 Miles. The *Trajectus* at the Flude is more then half a Quarter of a Mile over. Then to the Ford of *Cremlin* Broke 2 Miles.

To go thorough the midle of the Countery as from Est to West a 23. Miles. From the Ripe of *Diffrin Risca* to *Taue* River, and there over *Pont Erliesk*, a great Bridg of Tymbre, 3 Miles. To *Rotheney Vehan* Water and over a Bridge of Wood 3. Miles. To *Penrise* Village, wher the Pilgrimage was, a Mile. To *Boullch Glauth* (th, Dich) a great Rokky Hille 6. Miles. To *Glin Corrug* a Paroch Chirch 3. Miles. To *Aber Pergom* a Wild Brooke 7. Miles This Brok half a Mile lower rennith into the Est Side of *Tawy*. [a] This *Tawy* is heere

[a] *This* Tawy *is here a* Kefinith *to* Glamorgan. *This way be many Hills. Woods good Plentye about the Rivers Sydes* : St.

a Kefinith to . . . . . This way be many Hilles . . . . . about the Ryvers sydes: but few Villages or Corne except in a few smaule Valeys.

The Mountaines have sum redde Dere, Kiddes plenty, Oxen and Shepe.

This Way lyith by Estimation a midle[a] it to the *Severn Se* a 16. Miles by South: and from the midle of this way agayn by North a 10 Miles.

To go from Est to West yn the highest Part of *Glamorganshir* toward the Rootes of the Blak Montayne is a XVI. Miles of wild Ground almost all. From the *Kefinnith* yn *Wenceland* that is at *Kaedrain*, 2 Miles From Castelle *Morlleys* to a Place caullid *Hirwen* (long) *Urgan*: (Whit) Where is, as in the Lordship of *Mischen*[k] in the Paroch of *Aberdayer*, a great Race and Bredth of Horsis, 8 miles; al by High Hilles: and a Mile from *Hirwen Urgan* is the Forest of *LLuid Coite* welle wooddid in the Lordship of *Miskin*. From *Hirwen Urgan* onto [d]*Rigois* Lordship 4. Miles.

Kaedraine. The Egge of Thornes.
Urgan Father to *Istin* Lorde sumtyme of *Morgan*.
Misken the King Lordship.
[d] In *Rigois* is sum good Corne.
This *Rigois* is in *Glin . . . ney . . . .* Lordship . . . having no issu out of them.

Fol. 56. To *Ystrade Genles*, a Lordeship in *Cairmardineshir*, 4 Miles. This
Genles flu. *Genles* a litle Ryver is the *Kefinnith* betwixt *Cairmardin* and Glamorganshir, and goith ynto *Tawe*, as I hard, a 3 or 4 Mile a this side *Swansey* in the Est Ripe. *Istrad* Lordship is a X. Miles from *Swansey* by North Est by the Blak Mountayne.

Commotes in *Glamorganshir*.

Kibworth lyith from the Mouthe of *Remney* up to an Hille in the same Commote caullid *Keuen On* a 6. Miles from the Mouth of *Remny*. This Hille goith as a Waulle over-thwart betwix the Rivers of *Thaue* and *Remny*.

A 2. Miles from this Hille by South, and a 2. Miles from *Cairdif*, be *vestigia* of a Pile or Maner Place decayed at *Egluis Newith* in the Paroch of *Landaf*.

In the South side of this Hille was born *Richard William* alias *Crumwelle* yn the Paroche of *Llan Isen*.

---

[a] Sic.

If *Cairdif* be not a Commote in it self, it semith to be in *Kibworth*.

Kibworth goith by the Shore from the Mouth of *Remny* to the Mouth of *Tawe* a 2. Miles and more. *Splot* a Maner Place longging to *Baudrem*, lyith from the Mouth of *Remny* on the Shore, and is taken as Land holden of the Bisshop of *Landaf* and resortith to the Bisshopes Court. So it is in the Commote of *Kibworth*, but not of the Court of it.

Kibworth cummith from the mouth of *Taue* up stil by the Est Ripe of it a good half Mile above *Cairdif* and there *Landaf* Commote taketh the Est Ripe, and so kepith on stil to above *Landaph* Bridge, and then *Kibworth* taketh the Est Ripe of *Taue* agayn, and so goith up to the Hille of *Keuen On* and there is the *Kefinith* of *Kibworth*.

In *Kibworth* a plain soile, saving *Keuen On*, is good Rye, Barly, and Otes, but litle Whete. The beste Wood in *Kibworth*, is in *Keuen On* as it were a Forest Grounde and *Cairdif* is partely servid thens with Wood. Ther be Medowes by *Remny* and *Taue* Ryvers in this Commote.

Gentilmen in Kibworth.

John Guin Lewys half a mile above *Remny* Bridg a man of mene Landes.

John Willyam a mene man a Quarter of a Mile above *Cairdif* on *Taue*.

Singhenith of sum is devidid into *Iskaihach*, and *Huhekaihach* Fol. 57

Iskaihac begennith on the West side of *Remny* by *Keuen On*, and goith up a 6, Mile by North Est by *Diffrin Risca* onto *Kaihac* [a] And on the Est side of *Taue* from *Keven On* to . . . . . .

In *Iskaihac* is *Cair Filly* Castelle sette emonge Marisches, wher be ruinus Waulles of a wonderful Thiknes, and Toure kept up for Prisoners as to the chife Holde of *Singhenith*. It is 3. Miles North Est from *Landaf*, and 2 Miles from the Est Ripe of *Taue*.

Ther is within half a Mile of *Cairfilly* by Est a fair Place caullid *Vanne*, wher Mr. *Edward Lewys* dwellith. Other Gentilmen of any Fame be not yn al *Singhenet*, saving *David Richarde* dwelling at

[a] *And on the Este syde of* Taue *from* Keven On *to* Castell Gogh *stondinge on a highe Roke of a redd Stone or Soyle* 2. *Myles from* Landaf *upper on* Taue *a Quarter of a mile from the Este Ripe of* Taue. St.

Kelthle Gare in *Huhkaihac* and *Mathew ap Rise Vehan* in *Kelthle Gare* Paroch also.

Castelle Gogh stondith on a high Rok of a redde Stone or Soile a 2 Miles from *Landaf* upper on *Taue*: a Quarter of a Mile from the Est Ripe of *Taue*.

Castelle Gough al yn Ruine no bigge thing but high. It longith to the King and standith by *Keuen On*.

Huhkaihac strecchith up on *Taue* by the Est Ripe from *Kaihach* to *Morllays* Castelle, and 2 Miles upward by North North Est to *Kaedrayne*, wher the *Kefinnith is* betwixt *High-Wenceland*, *Breknocshir* and *Huhkaihach* parte of *Singhenet*.

Kaedrayne the hegge of Thorne.

Morelays Castelle standith in a good Valley for Corn and Grasse, and is on the . . . . Ripe of *Morelais* Brooke.

This Castelle is in Ruine and longith to the King.

Morlays Riveret cummith by North Est out of *Brekenocshir* Hilles toward *High-Wenceland*, and so to *Morelays* Castelle, and about a Myle lower in a Paroche caullid *Martyr* it goith into the Est Ripe of *Taue*.

Martyr[e] Tyduil.

Folio 58.

The Commote of *Landaf* beginnith at the West side of the Mouth of *Taue*, and so rennith up by the Marschy Shore on *Severn* to the mouthe of *Ley* River, of sum yn *Englisch* caullid *Ele*. The Mouthes of these 2 Ryvers be about a Mile a sundre.

The Bisshop's Land in this Commot is caullid *Terescop*.

By South.

By Est.

This Commote goith up apon the Weste shore of *Taue* a Quartre of a Mile above *Landaf* Bridge to a place caullid *Clauthe* Diche *Cunstable*. And this is a ii. Miles from the Mouth of *Taue*, and sumwhat more.

Agayne the Bridge of *Landaf* this Commot goith over *Taue*, and kepith about a Mile of lenght on the Est Ripe.

And a this side *Taue* ther is a peace on *Severn* caullid *Splot*, as mention is made in *Kibworth* Hundrede.

This Commote goith up on the Este side of *Ley*, first to a Stone Bridge caullid *Pont Lechwith* a Mile of: then to *Pont Lay*, a Stone caullid yn *Englisch Ele* Bridg, a Mile. Here it goith over *Ele* aboute a Mile on the West Ripe of wher *Caire* Paroch is.

By West.

Tilthe Coith: Totally in the Wood.

It goit from *Lay* Bridg by the *Este* Ripe to *Tilthecoit* a praty Village about half a Mile. Half a Mile above this on *Lay* Est

Ripe is *S. Fagan's* Paroche, and that is in the Commote of *Est Thawän.*

This Commot at the North is scant 2. Miles over from *Clauth Constable* to *S. Fagan's*, and ther as in the midle it sumwhat touchith apon *Miskin* Commote. By North.

In this Commote is onely the Castelle of *Landaf* beyng the Bisshop's Palace.

There is sum meatly good Corn Ground in sum Places of this Commote: and very good Frute for Orchardes at *Tilcoyth.*

There is very litle Wood yn this Commote. Wood is brought hither out of *Meskyn.*

Gentilmen in *Landaf* Commot.

Myles Mathew. A litle from *Landaf* Castelle Waulles by South. It is like a Pile and welle buildid. There is a nother mene Gentilman of the *Mathews* in *Caire* Paroche over *Lay* at *Sweldon.*

Miskin Commote, or *Glade Miskin.* Folio 59.

This Commote by Est as it lyith rennith up a long by the West side of *Taue* Ryver ontylle it cum to the Place wher *Kenon* Ryveret cummith yn to *Taue* by the West Ripe. This meating of *Kenon* with *Taue* is about a 10. Mile above *Clauth Cunstable.* The Ground on *Taue* Ripe this way is very wooddy. By Est.

Kenon Ryver goith into *Taue* above *Parke Newith.*

There is an Hille caullid *Keven*[1] *Glasse* beyond *Kenon* half a Mile and it standith betwixte *Kenon* and *Taue*, and this is the *Kefinith* betwixt *Miskin* and *Singhenith.*

The Ground betwixt *Kenon* and *Penar* Hilly and Woddy.

*There is a nother Hille a 5. Miles above this toward *Brekenocshir* caullid *Penar*, and ther is a *limes* also by Est North Est.

This Commot lyeth by West from *Ponterith Sarne* Causey, that is fyve Miles from the Mouth of *Lay*, stille up apon the Est Ripe of Lay, to a place caullid *Mehcydd*[th] wher *Mehchydd*[if] Ryver cumming out of the Lordeship of *Glin Rodeney* and goith into *Lay* by the Est Ripe. It is about a By West.

Meatly good Ground for Corn to *Pedware*, and Wood about *Lay* side.

1 Glase.

4 Mile from *Pontrith Sarn.* And then *Miskyn* kepith the hither, that is the Est, Ripe of *Mechidd* about a Mile and ther cummith a litle Broke ynto *Mechydd* by the Est Ripe caullid *Pedware.* Then it folowith the Est Ripe of *Pedware* about a Mile and a half to a place caullid *Rethgough*, wher is a Brooke cauliid *Cledaugh*, that a Mile lower rennith into *Rodeney* by the West Side or Ripe of it. And *Rodeney* half a Mile lower rennith into *Taue.* And then up by Hilles and over *Rodeney* Water to *Keuen Guingil* a 3 Miles, and thens a 7 Miles to the Hilles of *Brekenok.*

By North. This Commot up in the Land lyith by flat North apon *Breknocshire* from *Penar*, crosse over as from Est to West to *Bolgoid.*[c] Al this way his Hilles and Woodes.

[c] Bolgoid. The Bely of the wood.

By South. This Commott lyith by South from *Clauth Constable* to *Pontrith Sarne* as [1]crosse over from Est to West a 4. Miles by good Corn and Woodde. And al *Meskyn* the nerer it lyith to the South the frutefuller it is.

Fol. 60. [a]*Lantrissent Castelle*, longging to the King as principal House of *Miskin*, lyith half a Mile from the Est Ripe of *Lay*, and half a Mile beneth the Place wher *Mihchidd* brooke cummith into *Lay.* The Castelle stondith on the Toppe of a Hille, and ys in Ruine. It hath beene a fair Castel, and had 2. Wardes, and the inner dikid having emong other Toures one great and high caullid *Giguran.* And at this Castelle is the Prison for *Miskin* and *Glin Rodeney.*

Tanum etium Sanctorum.

Giguran : The Great Crow.

[a] There were 2 fair Parkes by South of *Lantrissent* now onpalid and without Deere. There is now Yren made in one of these Parkes namid *Glinog.*

There is a place 2. Miles from *Llantrissent* by South Est caullid *Crege Castelle* on the Top of an Hille, wher sum Tokens of Buildinges yet remayne.

Ther hath beene sum auncient Place at *Galthe Caurde* a Mile by Southe from *Llantrissent.*

Gentilmen in Miskin.

George Mathew a Man of praty lands dwelling at *Rader* half a Mile above *Clauth Constable* by *Taue.*

George Mathew hath a Park with Dere newly made 2 miles above *Rader* by North West.

John Mathew at *S. Nele* a Mile from *Pontrith Sarne* by Este.

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[1] Crose.

Robert Mathew at *Castelle Menach* in *Pentiraugh* Paroch 2 Miles South from *LLantrissent*, and within a Quarter of a Mile of *Crege Castelle.* Castellum Monachorum. *Menach:* Monachorum.

Mathew Gibon at *Kentrebaine* in the Paroch of *S. Fagan* XL Mark.

Lewys ap LLuelen a mene man of Land α at *Rethlauar*, i.e. *Fagan's* Paroch, XX *li* Land.

Gamage, a Bastard of old *Gamage* of *Coite*, a man of mene Landes in *Lanuair* a Mile from *Pont Rithsarn* by Est.

Master Bassett of *Pencoit* a Man of XL *li* Land hard by the New Park of *George Mathew.*

Glin Rotheney.

The Vale of *Rotheney* hath is limite by North on the Rootes of the Blak Montayne. By Est it lyith al on *Miskin.* By West it yoinith in sum place to the Est Ripe of *Lay;* and it goith up farther by West on the Est Ripe of *Ogor* River from *Mennith Kelthle haedd* to *Boulghe Clauthe* V Miles a fundre, and 4 Miles above in the Hilles is *Breknokshir.* By South it lyith a Mile and a half on the side of the Ryver of β *Mehcedd* and then it touchith half a Mile on *Pedwarre* Brooke. *Haedd:* Barley Feeld.

Bothe *Rodeney Vaur* and *Rodeney Vehan* spring in the Lordship of *Glin. Rodeney* within a 2 Miles together. Fol. 61.

Rodeney Vaur risith by North West in a greate High Rok, caullid *Drissiog.*

Rodeney Vehan risith a Mile above *Castelle Nose*[right], by North West also: but nerer toward *Miskyn* Lordship. So that *Rodeney Vaur* Hed and Strem lyith more West up into *Wales.*

Castelle Nose is but a high Stony Creg in the Top of an Hille.

The Vale of *Glin Rodeney* by South is meatly good for Barle and Otes but litle Whete. There is plenty of Wood. It hath but one hole Paroch caullid *Ystrate*, and a peace of *Lantrissent* Paroche, and a pece of *LLan Wonni* Paroche.

Este Thawän Commote.

Est Thawän by South lyith on the *Severn* Shore. From the Mouth of *Lay*, wher *Penarth* Pointe standith on the West side of it, to the The South March.

α *at* Rethlauar *in* S. Fagan's *Paroche* &c. St. Leg. *at* Rethlauar *i.e.* S. Fagan's *Paroch* &c.
β *Mehcedd*, vel, ut supra f. 59. *Mehcydd* seu *Mechidd.*

1 Coite.

Mouthe of *Thawän* Ryver an eight Miles: agayne the whiche Mouth is the next Passage to *Minheved* in *Somersetshire*. This *Trajectus* is over *Severn* XVI. Miles.

Penarth is an Hille or Foreland into the *Severn* Se.

A Mile and a Half above it is *Scilley*, a praty Havenet or Socour for Shippes. And here rennith *Scylley* a praty Brooke into the Se, and ther is a Village caullid *Scylley*, scant half a Mile from this Haven Muth: and the Brook rennith thoroug the midle of it. The Hedde of this is West North Weste from *Scylley* Village yn *Wenüo* Paroch in a Welle waullid aboute on the North side of *Wenüo* Chirche, that is a 2 Miles above *Scylley* Village. On this Brok [1] [standith first [*Wenno* Castelle a Quarter of a Mile by West from the Hedde of it.

a Glamorganss. [Al the Buildinges of this *Wenno* castelle stonding on a litle Hille is [downe saving one Toure and Broken Waules. It longgid to the *Male* [*infantes*, whereof in remembraunce was one that was first husband [to Mr. *Herebertes* Mother of *Swansey*. The King hath it now, and [Dr. *Carne* farmith it of the King.

[The Castelle of *Greneston* is 3 Quarters of a Mile lower on *Scilley* [Broke, and it stondith on the Side of an Hille a Stone caste from the [Est Ripe of *Scylley*. It is al in ruine saving one High Tower. The [Lord *Herbet* is Owner of it.

[The Castel of *Dinas Poys* is almost a Mile lower, and stondith on [a litle Hille within a Stone caste of the Broke on the West Side. [This Castelle is al in Ruine, and longith to the King. *Scylley* Village [is scant a Mile lower. So that the Course of the hole Water is a 3, [Miles from the Hedde to the Se.

[There is good Corne and Medow on booth Sides of *Scylley* Brooke. [and good Wood of boothe Sides it cum to *Dinas Poys*. Lower to [the Se is none on it.

[From *Scylley* Mouthe to *Aberbarrey*, wher cummith a litle Rylle [of fresch Water to the *Severn*, is aboute a Mile.

[The Hedde of this Rylle is scant a Mile of by North Est in a playn [Ground.

[On this Bekke stondith the Castelle of *Barrey* aboute a Quarter of

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a *A manu* Burtoni.

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[1] In the original MS. the leaf containing the following matter to the words "over the shalow stremelet" is misplaced in vol. viii., pp. 21, 22.

[a Mile beyond the West Ripe of it. This Castelle stondith on a litle [Hil, and most of it is in Ruine. Master *S. John* of *Bedfordshir* is [lorde of it. *Maurice S. John* Uncle to Syr *John S. John* was Owner [of it.

[Right againe this Brooke Mouth lyith *Barrey* Isle. The passage [into it at ful Se is a flite Shot over, as much as the *Tamise* is above [the Bridge. At low Water ther is a Broken Causey to go over, or [els] over the shalow Stremelet of *Barrey* Brooke on the Sandes. Fol. 62.

The Isle is about a Mile in Cumpace, and hath very good Corne, Grasse and sum Wood. The Ferme of it worth a x *li* a Yere.

There ys no Dwelling in the Isle, but ther is in the midle of it a fair litle Chapel of *S. Barrok*, wher much Pilgrimage was usid.

[1] Of late tyme *Gasper* Duke of *Bedford*, halfe Brother to King *Henry*, the sixt, being Lord of *Glamorganshire*, the Landes of the *Male-infantes*, for lacke of due Issue, came by Escheate unto him as Lord of the Cuntrey. Nowe they be the Kinges. *Gasper D.* of *Bedford* died 21 *Dec.* 1495, 11 H. 7.

Half a Mile and more beyonde *Aber Barrey* is the Mouth of *Come Kydy*. This Broke risithe flat North a Mile and an half from the the Place wher it goith ynto the *Severn* Se. There is no notable Building on this Rylle. The soile of boothe side of the Ril in this Valley hath good Corn, Grasse and Wood.

From *Kiddey* Mouth, wher no Enteraunce is for Shippes, to the Mouthe of *Thawän* a 3 Miles by very principal good Corn Ground. At the mouth of *Thawän* Shippe-lettes may cum ynto the Haven mouth.

The West Marche goith up by Thawän side on the Est Ripe almost to *Cowbridge*, and that is a 4 Miles of. and this Ground is low aboute the Ripe side, and ful of Medowis and Pasture Grounde: and in sum Places half a Mile of from the Ripe is summe Woodde. The March by West.

Half a Mile from the Mouth of *Thawän* there cummith in by the Est Ripe of it a Brooke caullid *Kensan*.

The Castelle of *Foniñone* standith on a litle Hille in *Penmark* Paroche, a Quarter of a mile by Est from the mouth of *Kensan*.

This Castelle yet stondith and longith to Sir *John S. John*.

This *Kensan* hath 2. Heddes, whereof the North Est is caullid *Nantbrane*, the Hedde wherof is in the Paroch of *LLuen Lithan*.

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[1] From of late tyme to *be the Kinges* a manu Burtoni, in vol. viii., p. 23, of the original MS.

Fol. 63. This Hedde is 3 Miles from the Confluence and more. There is good Pasture and Corne about it.

The other Hedde risith at *Bolston* Village. *Gal: Tresimon*, [1] North Est more upward in *Wales* by West, a 3 Miles from the Confluence. First it cummith by *Carnellued* ii. Miles douneward to Mr. *Ragelandes* House on the Est side of it. Then thorough *LLancaroüan* Village 3 Quarters of a Mile. Then a Quarter of a Mile to the Confluens wher the hole streame is caullid *Kensan.* On both sides of this Arme is good Corn and Gresse.

To cross over from *Lancaroüan* to the next part of *Thawän* is a Mile.

The Est March. The Commot of *Est Thawän* cummith up by Est from the Mouth of *Lay* on the West Ripe of *Lay*, first to *Cogan Pille* almost a Mile of, wher is a fair Maner Place on the Ripe side longging to Mr. *Herebert* of *Swansey*. and then to *Ponte Lecwith*, of Stone scant a Mile. Then to *Pontlay*, alias *Elebridg*, of Stone, wher *Landaf* Commot cummith for a space over *Lay* on booth sides of the Bridge. Then cummith in againe on *Lay* West Ripe *Est Thawan* Commote at S. *Fagan's*, wher be not past 2. or 3. Houses of the Village on that side, but they stande beyond the Stone Bridge on the Est side of *Lay*, and there is the Paroche, and the Castel of *S. Fagan* standing in the midle of the Village, and within a Stone Caste of the River.

☞ And here marke that *Est Thawän* yn this Place occupiyth a 3 long Mile by Est North Est on this Ripe to a Place caullith *Pont Rithsarn* in *Miskin.*

The Paroch Chirch of *S. Fagan* is now of our Lady: but ther is yet by the Village a Chapelle of *S. Fagan* sumtime the Paroch Chirch.

The Castelle of *S. Fagan* standith on a little Hille: and a part of it yet standith. It was about a 60 Yere ago in the Handes of one *Davy Mathew:* and then it cam by Heires General to diverse Copartioners. *Baynon* of the Forest of *Dene* hath a part of it.

Thens to *LLanpeder* on the same Est Ripe of *Lay* 2. Miles. Ther is a poore Village and a Bridge of Stone a Quarter of a Mile of by West, and a Castelle on plain Ground on the Water side almost al in Ruine. *Boteler* and *George Mathew* be Lordes of the Village.

Fol. 64. ☞ Look who is Owner of the Castelle.

Pont Rithsarn is about a Mile upward from *Lampeder* on *Lay.*

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[1] by North Est.

Now to cum agayn to the West Ripe of *Lay* over S. *Fagan's* Bridge. *S. George* a Village lyith 3. Quarters of a Mile upwarde on the Ripe. and there is a Castelle hard by the Ripe on the West North West side of the Village. This Castelle stondith on plaine Ground. It longgid to the [a] Maleinfantes, wherof one was alyve within this 40 Yeres. The Castelle is now the Kinges: and one *Roger Herebert* a Bastard dwellith in it.

And *Este Thawän* goith yet a 2 Miles upper on this Ripe to a Paroche caullid *Pendiluen*, and that is in the Commot of *Tier Stuart*. So that this upperst Part of *Est Thawän* on the West Ripe of *Lay* is right agayn *Lampeder* on the Est Ripe of *Lay*.

The Ground of *Lay* this way ys very good for Corne and Grasse and metely Woddy: And is as it were a flat soile without any high Hilles.

This Commot touchith by North Est on the Lordeship of *Terstuart*, and by North West likewise on *Terstuart*. So that it passith not thuart over there from North Est to North West a 5 Miles. The Soile is meately good for Corn and Grasse, but not so good as it is on *Lay* and *Thawän* Ryvers sides.

Gentilmen in Est Thawän.

West Thawän.

Weste Thawän liyth a long on the *Severn* shore from the Mouth of *Thawän* Ryver to a Lordeship caullid *Terbrennine*, and that is a 6. Miles of. The Ground by shore is sumwhat low, and hath good Corne and Gresse, but litle Wood; yet is the Ground much enclosid. Fol. 65. *West Thawän* by the *Severn* shore.

Colhow is on the shore betwix thes 2. Places a 2 Miles above *Thawän* mouthe, and hither cummith sumtyme Bootes and Shippeletes for socuor.

LLan Iltuit is 3 Quarters of Mile North Weste into the Land from this Place. And thens resortith a Rylle to *Colhow*.

There is a Castelle almost stonding on an even Grounde half a Mile from *Laniltute* by Est North Est caullid [β] *LLanüais*. It is almost al doun. It longgith now to the King. It was in *hominum memoria* the *Maleinfauntes*, ther communely caullid the *Malifauntes*. There cummith a litle Bekke within a stone Caste of the Castelle, and rennith on the West side of it. It risith by gesse halfe a Mile

[a] L *Male-infantes*, vel *Male-infauntes*, & sic infra fol. 76. [β] Felde *supra lin.*

by North West above the Castelle of *Lanüays:* and passing by this Castelle it goith into *Colhow* Water by likelihod.

From *Colehow* aboute a Mile beyond upper by South West on *Severn* is *S. Dinothes* a Castel. It stondith on a meane Hille a Quarter of a Mile from the *Severn* Se. In the which space bytwixt the Castelle and the *Severn* is a Parke of Falow Dere. There is a nother Park of Redde Deere more by Northe West from the Castelle. The Parkes booth and the Castelle long to *Stradeling* a Gentilman of very fair Landes in that Countery. Thens from the *Severn* shore againe *S. Dinothes* to the mouth of *Alein* a 3 Miles. On the West side of the Ripe of this Brooke enterith *Ter Brennine.*

This *Alein* risith by North Est up into the Land at a place caullid *L Lesbroinuith* (*Scirpetum*) about a 4 Miles above the Place wher it cummith by it self into *Severn.*

Fol. 66. The South part of *Ter Brennine.*

Here marke that from the mouth of *Alein* to the mouth of *Oxor* River is a 3. Miles along by South, and this is countid as a Lordship by it self, and it was Syr *Maurice Lounder's* Landes in King *Henry* the 2 Dayes. Now it longith to the King by the Dukedom of *Lancaster.* In this Part of the shore is only a Manor Place caullid *Dounereuen* about the midle way. It longid a late to *Boteler.* The laste *Boteler* sister maried to *Richard Vehan* of *Aberdourde* is now Heir of it.

Al this South parte of *Brennine* Lordship good for Corne and Gresse, but litle or no Wood.

The Est Parte of *Ter Brennine.*

Terre Brennine liyth up from the Mouth of *Ogor* on the Est Ripe of *Ogor* to *Penbont* (ende of the Bridg) a Bridge of Stone a 3 Mile of.

Ogor Castelle standith on the Est Ripe of *Ogor* on a playn Ground a Mile above the mouth of *Ogor,* and ys meatly welle maintainid. It longgid ons to *Lounder,* now to the King.

This Est Ripe of *Ogor* up from the mouth of it to *Penbont* hath good Corn and Gresse Ground, but litle Wood.

Half a Mile above *Ogor* Castelle cummith *Wenny* Ryver into *Ogor* by the Est Ripe.

Wenny risith about a 5 or 6 Miles by North Est from this Place, and cummith into *Ogor* by South West on the Est Ripe of it.

Apon the Est Ripe of *Wenny* in *Terbrennine* a Mile above the Mouth of it lyith *Wenny* Priory, and a litle above on the same Ripe

is *Cornetoun*, and a litle upward is *Milter Ouër* the High-Way, and above this *Milter Ower* the Land of both sides of *Wenny* is caullid *Tershire*. So that al the West Ripe of *Wenny* from the Mouth to the Hedde is in *Ter Coite*, and a pece of the Weste Ripe of it above *Corneton* is in *Weste Thawän* almost by a 3 Miles upper, [1]and . . . . . Ther ly by flat Northe from *Penbont* a 2 Paroches. *Landeuodug* and *LLanginwire* VI. Miles of longging to *Terbrennine*. But *Ter Coite* lyith bytwixt it and *Terbrennine*.

Mile Golden *Milter Ower* is in the Highway betwixt *Coubridg* and *Cornton*.

West Thawän cummith in agayne at the West side of the mouth of *Oggor* and so goith from the mouth of it a 4 Miles on the West Ripe above *Pennebont*, and there metith with *Teryarlth*. The Ground betwixt hath Grasse, metly Corn and litle Wood. Saving that a Mile from above *Ogor* mouthe the Sandes of the Se sore hurtith the Ground. Fol. 67. *West Thawän* by *Severn* shore. *Teryarlth* the Erles Landes.

Martyr Maur, a fair Manor Place of Stone, standith on this West Ripe a mile above *Ogor* mouth. *Martyr Maur* Mr. *Stradelings* Place.

At Penbont almost 2. [2]Miles upper ther is a Village, wherof that Part that stondith on the Weste side of the Bridg is caullid *Castelle Newith*, and is in *West Thawän;* and that Part of it that is on the Est side of the Bridge is caullid *Henecastelle*, and is yn *Terbrennine*. *West Thawän* on *Severn* shore.

From the mouth of *Ogor* to *Newton Notes* on the South shore is a 4 Miles. This is a prety Village on the Est Ripe of *Tidug:* and there is a Station or Haven for Shippes. The Ground betwixt hath meatly good Corne and Gresse, but litle Wood. The Shore is Cliffy. . . . . *dug* a litle Brook risith out of a Welle at *LLanti* . . . a ii Miles by North from *Newton*.

From *Newton* to *Kenfike* Ryver a VI. Miles. Of these VI. Miles 3. be hygh Cliffes on the shore: the other low shore and sandy Grounde. For the Rages of *Severn* Se castith ther up much Sand.

I hard one say that this *Kenfik* water is caullid *Colebroke*.

Ther is a Manor Place caullid *Sker* a 2 Miles from the shore wher dwellith one *Richaod Loughor* a Gentilman.

Ther is good Corne and Gresse but litle Wod by 3 or 4 Miles from *Newton* toward *Kenfik* on the shore. *Kenfike* is a smaul Broke, and cummith by Estimation not past a 3 Miles of out of the Mores there about.

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[1] and ther ly without any Markes for a Lacuna. *St.*

[2] Mile upper there.

There is a litle Village on the Est side of *Kenfik* and a Castel, booth in Ruine and almost shokid and devourid with the Sandes that the *Severn* Se ther castith up.

Kenfik was in the *Clares* tyme a Borow Toun. It standith a litle within the mouth of *Kenfik* water.

Morgan Abbay and Village standith a 2 Miles of by North Este.

Fol. 68. From *Kenfik* to *Aber Avon* a 2 Miles by low Shore, parte morisch and sandy with the Rages of *Severn*.

Ther is metly good Wood about *Aber Avon*.

Ther is a poore Village on the West Ripe of *Avon* about 2 Miles from the mouth of *Avon*. This Village is caullid *Abreavon*. The Groundes about it be baren and sower. This Village lyith in the great High Way thoroug *Glamorganshir*.

There is an Haven for Shippes at the mouth of this *Avon*.

Avon Ryver cum of 2 Armes, wherof that that lyith North Est is caullid *Avon Vaur*, and that that lyith North West is caullid *Avon Vehan*. They mete togither at *Lanuihengle* about a 2. Miles above *Aberauon* Village.

From the mouth of *Avon* to the mouth of *Neth* Ryver is aboute a ij Miles and a half, al by low shore shokid with *Severn* Sandes and sum morisch Groundes.

The litle Toun and Castelle of *Neth* stondith a 4. miles from the mouth of *Neth*, and the Toun and Castelle stondith on the Est Ripe of *Neth*.

And on the West Ripe a litle lower then the Town of *Neth* was the Abbay of *Nethe*.

On nother side of *Nethe* from the mouth thus far is any very good soile. Good Pasture there is in sum Places and Woodde about *Neth*. There be Colles half a mile above the Toune of *Nethe* in a More, and again a litle beneth the Toun almost [a]in *Rip*. . . .

There cummith up Shippelettes almost onto the Toun of *Neth* from the *Severn*. Botes cum to the very Bridge of Tymbre that is sumwhat lower on the water then the Town.

At the very mouth of *Nethe* on the Est side of it is a litle Village of 3. or 4. Houses caullid *Britanne Fery* to passe to *Swansey* and *Pembrokeshire*.

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[a] *in ripa* St. without any marks for a *lacuna*.

One *Lysan* a Gentilman of auncient stok, but now of mene Landes about XL lī by the Yere, dwellith in the Toune of *Nethe.*

The *Lysans* say, That theire Familie was there in Fame afore the Conquest of the *Normans.*

From the Mouth of *Neth* to the Mouth of *Crimline* Bek is about a 2 Miles by low sandy shore, no Villages betwixt or good Grounde.

This *Crimline* Brooke is the *limes* betwixt West *Thawän* and *Gower's Lande.* [1]Hither to *West Thawän* on *Severn.*

The Limites of West Thawän *by Est.* Fol. 69.

From the Mouth of *Thawän* Ryver up half a mile by the West Ripe standith a Pile or Manor Place caullid *Gilestoun* and Village of the same Name: but it [a]distant from the very Ripe a Quarter of a Mile by West. One *Giles* a Gentilman of an auncient House yet having a Hundreth Markes of Lande by the Yere, is Lorde of it.

A very litle more upward is a stone Bridg caullid *Pontnewith.*

There is a Quarter of a Mile above this Bridg a Manor Place hard on the Ripe caullid *Norchete.* Mr. *Stradeling* sumtime lyith in it: and it is of his Enheritaunce.

And a Quarter of a Mile above *Norchet* is a litle from the Ripe a Manor Place *Castelton* on a Hille ascending from the Ripe. And a late it longgid to one *Hugh Adam* a man of mene Landes, whos Doughter is now Heir of it.

Half a Mile above *Castelletoun* is *Trefleming* alias *Flemingeston* and shortely *Flemston.* And *Fleming* is Lorde of it. This *Fleming* is taken as one by Descent of the 13 Peeres of *Glamorganshir.*

From *Trefleming* to *Pontgigman* a Stone Bridge half a Mile.

From *Pontgigman* to *Pont Ile* a Bridg of Stone 3 Quarters of a mile. [*]audax *Ponthe.*

Thens half a mile to *LLandouhe* wher is a Village and a Castelle much in Ruine on an Hille.

Syr *Edwarde Carne* bought this Lordship of the Erle of *Wicester* that now is.

Againe this Village is a Bridge of stone caullid *Pont Landouhe.* Sum say that *Douhe* cam with *Fagan* and *Divian* from *Rome* into *Britain.*

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[a] *Adde* is.

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[1] *Hitherto* in one word.

From *Landouhe* to *Lanlithan* Village half a mile and heere is a stone Bridge. Moste of the Village is on the West Ripe. The other Parte and the Castel is on the Est Ripe.

This Castel longging to the King is yet partly standing and is in *Terstuard* Lordship and kept as the Prison for it.

Cowbridge is a Quarter of a Mile above *Lanlithan.*

From the Mouth of *Thawän* to *Cowbridge* a longe by the Ripe self and more by West from the Ripe is very good Corne and Gresse.

Fol. 70. As much of *Cowbridge* as is enclosid with the waull stondith on the Est Ripe and the Bridge of ston there.

The great Suburbe of *Coubridge* is *cis pontem.*

The waulle of *Cowbridge* is a 3 Quarters of a mile aboute.

Porta Molendinaria. There be 3 Gates on the waulle, the Est, the West and *Porte Meline* by South.

There is a Chirch in the Town. But the saying is, That *Lanlithan* is the Hed Paroch Chirch to *Cowbridge.*

The Town self of *Cowbridge* standith in a Valle.

Penlline Castelle and Village is almost a mile by West North West from *Cowbridge.* This Castelle yet stondith and longith to *Turbeville.*

There were a while ago 2 Brethern of the *Turbèvilles* wherof the Elder left a Doughter and Heyr; the youngger left a Sunne. The Doughter was maried to *Loughor.* After great strife the 2 *Turbevilles* Children partid the Landes.

A litle above *Cowbridg* on the Este Ripe cummith yn *Terstuard.*

Gentilmen dwelling in Weste Thawän *bytwixt* Thawän *and* Alein.

James Thomas dwelling at *Lanviengle* a Mile flat North from *Laniltute.*

The Heir of the Richard *Carnes* at a place caullid *the Assche:* and there is a Park of falow Deere.

Edmunde [1]*Vanne* dwellith in *Laniltut* and he hath a House at *Marcrosse* almost a Mile by West from *Laniltute.*

James *Turbeville* whos Father was a Bastard dwellith in *Laniltute.*

---

[1] Vanne in the Margin.

Edward Stradeling yongger Brother to the Heir dwellith in *Laniltute*. He maried the Doughter and Heir of a Younger Brother of the *Ragelandes*.

John Thomas in *Laniltute*.

Syr *Edward Carne* at *Landoughe*.

Thomas Ragelande of a Yongger Brother of the *Ragelandes* at *LLesbroinith*.

There ly 3 Lordshipes by North in *Glamorganshir* from the Weste Ripe of *Lay* River to the Est Ripe of *Neth* Ryver. Fol. 71.

Wherof the first is *Terstuarde*, to the which *Rithin* Lordship is as a membre lying on the West side of it.

In *Terstuard* is meately plenty of Corn and plenty of Wood and good Pasture, as in a Ground that is set emonge High Hilles.

The Castelle of *Taleuan* is in this Lordship, stonding on a level Grounde. It is clerely in Ruine, and is distant 2 miles North Est from *Cowbridge*, and a mile and a half from *Thawän* River, and almost 2 Miles from *Lay*.

This Castelle and Lordship is the Kinges. and there was a Park by North from the Castelle. There is no Village hard joyning to this Castelle.

The secunde Lordship lying by North is *Tercoite*, and this joinith onto the West North West side of *Terstuarde*. This Lordship is not fully so bigge as *Terstuard*.

The South part of *Tercoite* is plentiful of Corn as in the Paroch self of *Coïte*.

And Este South Este it hath good Wodde, as in the Parke self of *Coïte* and *Coïde Muster*.

The West Part of it hath metely good Corn and Pasture.

The North Parte is sumwhat Hilly and thereby lesse fruteful.

The Castel of *Coïte* standith on a playn Grounde a mile by North Est from *Penbont* a good Market Toun standing on *Ogor*.

Coïte Castelle is also half a Mile from the West Ripe of *Wenny*, and a mile from the Est Ripe of *Ogor*.

This Castelle is maintainid and sum say that it longgid ons to *Payne* caullid for his Ruffeling there *Diable*. Now *Gamage* is Lorde of it, and it is his principal House.

The 3 Lordship is *Teryarlthe*, and is montanius and lesse fruteful Fol. 72.

then the other 2 Lordshippes. It hath in diverse Places good Pastures.

And plentie of Wood in *Diffrin LLeueny*. This Valley is a 3 Miles by North from *Morgan*.

Leueny River risith in the Paroche of *Glin Corrug*, and renning a 2 Miles receivith *Corrug* Broke, that from the Hed cummith as far of: and thens *LLeueny* rennith a 7 Miles lower into *Ogor* by the West Ripe at a place caullid *Lansanfride* 2 Miles above *Pennebonte*.

Morgan is the best Village of *Teryarlth:* and in it was an Abbay of White Monkes.

There is Broke in *Teryarlthe* cawllid *Fredoll* a this side *Avon:* and goith thorough *Langinwid* Paroche.

Cairtaphe.

The Town self of *Cairtaphe* as the principale of al *Glamorganshire*. is well waullid, and is by Estimation a Mile in Cumpace. In the waulle be 5 Gates. First *Portllongey*, in *Englisch* the Ship Gate flat South. Then *Porte Dour*, in Englisch the Water Gate, by Southe Weste Then *Port Miskin* by North West, so caullid bycause it ledith the way into the Lordship of *Miskin*. Then *Porte Singhenith* flat North, so caullid bycause that menne passe by it into *Singhenith*. Then *Porte Crokerton* flat Est, so caullid of the Suburbe that joynith hard to it.

The Castelle is in the North West side of the Town Waulle, and is a great Thing and a strong, but now in sum Ruine.

Ther be 2 Gates to entre the Castelle, wherof the biggest is caullid *Sherehaul Gate*, the other is caullid the *Escheker Gate*.

Fol. 73. There is by *Shirhaule Gate* a great large Tour caullid *White Tour:* wherin is now the Kinges Armary.

The *Dungeon Towr* is large and fair.

The Castelle toward the Toun by Est and South is plaine, but it is dikid by Northe, and by West it is defendid by *Taphe* River.

There be certein Places in the Castelle limitid to every one of the 13 Peres or Knightes that cam with *Haymo* Erle of *Glocester* in King *William Conquerors* Dayes and wan *Glamorgane* Cuntery. And eche of these be bound to the Castelle Garde.

Ther be 2 Paroche Chirchis in the Towne, wherof the principale

lying sumwhat by Est is one, the other of our Lady is by Southe on the Water side.

There is a Chapelle beside in *Shoe-Maker streat* of *S. Perine*, and a nother hard within *Meskin* Gate side.

Ther was a late a goodly Mansion in the Town caullid *Place Newith.*

The biggest Suburbe of the Town is caullid *Crokerton*, and ther was a House of *Gray Freres.*

There is a nother Suburbe but less without *Portllongy.*

The *Blake Freres* House was withowte *Meskin* Gate: and by side this is litle Building there.

Bridgges notable on Remny *River.*

Birche
Pont Bedwes of Tymbre. *Pont LLan Edern* of Timbre 4 Miles lower, and *Pont Remny* of Wood 3 Miles lower Thens a Mile and half to the *Severn.*

Fol. 74 *Bedwes* a Birche Grove. *Pren Bedow* a Tre of Birch.

Bridges that be notable apon Taphe *River.*

Pont Rhehesk of Wood. *Pont Newith* of Wood 3 Miles lower. *Pont Landafe* of Wood 4 Miles lower. *Pont Cairdife* of Wood a Mile lower.

The Water of *Taphe* cummith so doun from woddy Hilles, and often bringgith down such Logges and Trees, that the Cuntery wer not able to make up the Bridges if they were stone they should be so often broken.

Bridges on Rodeney Vaur.

One of Wood a Quarter of a Mile West from *Penrise. Pont Kemmer* a 2 Miles lower, and a litle beneth is the Confluence.

Bridges on Rodeney Vehan.

There be also 2 smaul [1] Bridges on *Rodeney Vehan*, wherof the first is againe *Penrise* 3 Quarters of a Mile of, the other is a litle above the Confluence right againe the Bridg on *Rodeney Var.*

---

1 Bridges of Wood on.

Ther is a Bridge of Wood on the hole *Rodeney* caullid *Punt Newith* 2 Miles beneth the Confluence: and a Quarter from the Place wher it rennith into *Taphe.*

Notable Bridgges on Lay *River.*

Pont Eniselthlan of Wood. *Ponte Rethe Yevan* (of Wood) a Mile and a half lower. *Ponte Velin Vaur* (of Wood) a 1 Mile lower. *Duvelais* Broke cummith into *Lay* by the Est Ripe a Quarter of a Mile above *Ponte Velin Vaur.* This Brooke risith a 4 Miles of by Est North Este. And apon this Brooke is a Wood Bridge caullid *Pont Rethe Ledan. Pont Seysan* (Saxon) of Wood 2 Miles lower. *Pont Gloun* of Wood about a Mile lower. *Pont Rethe Gaïavelay.* a very litle beneth this Bridge is the Confluence with *Lay* River.

Velin a Mille.
Duvelais flu.
Ledan, brode.

Bridges on Alein.

Pont Alein of Stone, and 2 Miles lower is *Severn. Pont Risclidog* of Wood a Mile lower then *Pont Velin* on *Lay. Ponte Rethsaran* of Wood a Mile and a *dī.* lower. *Pont Lanpeder* of 3. Arches of Stone a Mile lower. *Pont S. George* of Wood a Mile and a Quarter lower. *Pont S. Fagan* a Stone Bridge of 3 Arches a Mile lower. *Pont Lay* of 2 Arches of Stone, *Angl. Ele* Bridge, a Mile and a half lower. *Pont Lecwith* of 3. Arches of Stone, a Mile and a Quarter lower. Thens a Mile to *Severn.*

Bridges notable on Thawän.

Fol. 75.

Ponte Vain alias *Cowbridge*, of Stone. *Ponte Lanlithan* of Stone a Quarter of a Mile lower. *Pont Landoughe* of Stone 3. Quarters of a Mile lower. *Ponte Melinehe* of Stone half a Mile lower. *Pont Kigman* of Stone a Mile lower. *Pont Newith* of Stone a Mile lower and a half. And half a Mile lower is *Severn.*

Bridges on Kensan Broke.

Ponte Kensan of 2 Arches of Stone. *Ponte Britoun* of one Arch of Stone half a mile lower.

Kensan risith flat Este and goith into *Thawan per Ripam Orient.* by South South West a litle from *Aber Thawän.*

Bridges on Wenny.

Wenny Bridge of Stone.

Wenny rennith by the Est Ripe into *Ogor* half a Mile above *Ogor* Castelle.

Bridges on Ogor.

Ponte Lansanfraide of Timbre.

[a] *Pennebont* of 4 Arches of Stone . . . Miles lower.

Pont Newith of Stone a Mile and a . . . lower. and a Mile and a half to *Severn.*

Garow, and *LLeueny* Brokes.

On these be no very notable Bridges. *Garow* risith by North in a place caullid *Blaine Garow*, and renning about a 6 Miles cummith into *Ogor* by the West Ripe 2. Miles above *Lansanfraide* Bridge.

Leueny risith by North Weste in *Glin Corrug* Paroche, and goith into *Ogor* by the Weste Ripe a Quarter of a Mile above *Lansanfraid* Bridge.

Bridges on Avon.

Ponte Retheuenne, the Forde of the Waine, of Timbre apon *Avon Vaur* about a Mile above the Confluence of bothe the *Avons.*

Pont Inisavon of Wood about a Mile beneth the Confluence.

Bridges on Neth.

Ponte Castelle Nethe of Tymbre.

There is a Bridge of Timbre an 8. Miles above *Nethe* Town at *Rigos.*

Justine Lord of *Glamorganshir* had great Troble of *Theodore* Prince of *Wales.*

Justine desired help of one *Inon* a *Walsch* man Borderer onto Hym, promising to hym his Doughtter with greate Landes. Fot. 76.

Inon got help of *Haymo* Erle of *Glocestre*, and had 12. or 13. Knightes of his, and bette the Prince of *Wales.*

Justine kept no promise with *Inon.*

Wherefore *Inon* and the XII Knightes drave *Justine* away and occupied his Landes.

---

[a] Pennebont *of* 4 *Arches of Stone a mile lower.* Pont Newithe *of Stone a mile and a halfe ower. and a myle and a halfe to Severne St.*

Inon had al the *Walscherie* for his Parte, as up into the Mountaines by North in *Glamorganshire*, as *Glin Rutheney*, *Miskin Sighenith*, *Glin Neth*, and other Partes toward the Blake Mountaines. The Landes of the XII. Knightes were in the best part of *Glamorganshir*, [α] as toward th . . . . . and this Landes went to *Hei* . . . . . *onde* . . . . . *Inon's* Part in the *Walscherie* was devidid by Heires into Peces, and so sone sparkelid.

Lounders, *Stradling*, and *Fleming* be countid, as 3 of the XII Knightes.

Lounders part came to the Dukedum of *Lancaster*.

Fleminges Part cam to the [β] Male Infantes.

And of late tyme *Gaspar* Duke of *Bedeford*, being Lord of *Glamorganshire* the Landes of the Male Infantes, for Lak of due Issue, cam by Exchete onto hym as Lorde of the Countery. Now they be the Kinges.

α *as toward the Se, and this Lands went to Heires undevidyd.* St.

β *Male Infantes*] Vide supra in Not. ad fol 64.

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APPENDIX.

Extracts from "Annales Cambriæ" and "Brut y Tywysogion" in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries, as published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

N.B.—The dates given are probably two years too early, *i.e.* for 1091 should be read 1093 (*see* Mr. Floyd's Paper, Arch. Journal, vol. XXVIII, p. 296).

ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.

Page 26.

1068 * * Annus. Annus. Maredut filius Owini [a Cradauc filio Griffid et], a Francis occisus est [super ripam Remny].

Page 29.

1091 Annus. [Annus.] Resus filius Teudur rector dextralis partis a Francis Brechenauc occisus est post cujus obitum Cadugaun filius Bledint prædatus est Demetiam pridie Kalendarum Maii. Circiter Kalendas Julii Franci primitus Demetiam et Keredigean tenuerunt et castella in eis locaverunt et abinde totam terram Britonum occupaverunt.

Page 30.

1092 * * Annus. Franci devastaverunt Goher et Kedweli et Stratewi * * * Britones Brecheniauc et Guent et [Guenlinnc] cædem non modicam de Francis in Celli Darnauc fecerunt.

Page 39.

1130 * * Fundata est abbatia de Neth.

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

Page 47.

1070 One thousand and seventy was the year of Christ when Maredudd son of Owain, was killed by Caradog, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhydderch, and the French, on the banks of the river Rymney.

Page 51.

1080 The building of Cardiff began. (*N.B. This passage is only in one MS.*)

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

Page 55.

1091 One year and one thousand and ninety was the year of Christ when Rhys, son of Tewdwr, King of South Wales, was killed by the French who inhabited Brecheiniog. And then fell the kingdom of the Britons. And then Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, despoiled Dyved on the second day of May. And then two months after that, about the calends of July, the French came into Dyved and Ceredigion, which they have still retained, and fortified the castles and seized upon all the land of the Britons.

Page 57.

1093 The ensuing year the French devastated Gower Cydweli and the Vale of Tywi.

Page 59.

1094 * * And then the Britons of Brecheiniog, Gwent and Gwenllwg resisted the domination of the French. And then the French directed an army against Gwent, but, empty and without having gained anything, they retreated; and, in returning back, they were slain by the Britons in a place called Celli Carnant.

Page 189.

1157 The ensuing year Morgan, son of Owain Gwynedd, was killed through treachery by the men of Ivor, son of Meurug, and along with him was slain the best poet; who was called Gwrgant, son of Rhys. Then Iorwerth, son of Owain, the brother of Morgan, governed the Land of Caerleon and all the territory of Owain.

Page 225.

1175 * * And then the Lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, prepared to go to the Court of the King at Gloucester, on the Feast of Saint James the Apostle, and, by the advice of the king, he took with him all the Princes of the South, who had been in opposition to the king, that is to say, Cadwallon, son of Madog of Maelienydd, his cousin and Einon Glud of Elvael, his son-in-law, by his daughter, and Einon, son of Rhys of Gwerthrynion, his other son-in-law, and Morgan, son of Caradog, son of Iestin by his sister Gwladus of Glamorgan; and Gruffudd, son of Ivor, son of Meurug of Senghenydd, his nephew, by his sister Nest, and Iorwerth, son of Owain of Caerleon, and Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal of Gwent Uchcoed, the man who was then married to Gwladus, sister of the Lord Rhys.

NOTES.

Note A.

Page 4.—It will be noted that Glamorgan in the text is stated to be derived from Morgan Hen and Morganwg from a different and purely mythical Morgan, a grandson of King Lear. The derivation of Glamorgan from Gwlad and Morgan is given by Giraldus and has been often copied since, but is not generally accepted now. Another derivation given in Ross' Encyclopædia is Glann Morgant, which is there said to mean the valley by the sea shore. The assertion in the text that Glamorgan as distinct from Morganwg was limited to the vale below the portway (if correct in fact), strengthens the suggestion that the first syllable of Glamorgan is Glan rather than Gwlad.

Note B.

Page 5.—The reading of the inscription on the stone at Eglwysnunydd given in the text and the interpretation thereof are equally absurd. Mr. G. W. Robinson has published a short account of this stone in the Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, from which it appears that there are the remains of a double inscription on the stone in Roman and Ogam characters supposed to be proper names. See also Westwood: Lapidarium Walliæ, page 19, where he agrees with the reading given by Camden of PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS.

Note C.

Page 6—Hirwain = Plain or Moor. Hirwain Common was a large waste on which the freeholders of the Manors of Miskin and Glynrhondda had rights of Common. It was enclosed about 1860. Gwrganston or Worganston, is near Llantwit Major, in a district where many of the names end in Ton, and it is suggested that it is probably a purely English name.

Note D.

Page 7.—Lliawys o Vrandwyr=a number of Judges.

As to the Customs of Manors and the Laws of Howell Dda. It is almost impossible that anything should have been known to Meyrick about the customs of lordships before the Conquest. There are, however, many records of the customs of Glamorganshire Manors in the 16th century, and earlier inquisitions post mortem showing the nature of the holdings of the tenants of the Lords going back to the reign of Edward the 1st. I have long thought that a careful examination of these records by a competent authority would throw light on the history of the county, and that, by comparing them with the Laws of Howell Dda on the one hand and English Laws and Customs on the other it might be ascertained how far the Norman Conquerors of Glamorganshire introduced new laws.

At present I think the result would tend to confirm Meyrick's statement on page 40, to the effect that the hills retained Welsh Laws and that into the vale English Laws and Customs were introduced. The Laws of Howell Dda, as to inheritance of the land of Uchelwrs or free Welshmen, are not intelligible to me, but after reading divers explanations it seems most probable that they were reduced to their present form when the law itself was in a transitional state and passing from a division of land among all the family of the last owner to inheritance by sons or brothers only equally. It has been suggested that the preference of the youngest son, as to the homestead, might have led to a tenure in Borough English, but though this tenure is the usual one for customary lands in the Vale of Glamorgan I do not know of its existence in the hills, and in the Manor of Coity which is divided into Coity Wallia and Coity Anglia, meaning I presume "Coity in Wales" and "Coity in England," the descent of customary lands in the first was to sons equally, and in the second to the youngest son. I think it probable that Borough English was introduced from England, perhaps, as being the most convenient custom for tenants in Villenage.

Note E.

Page 8.—Coat armour, not having come into use till more than one hundred years afterwards, could not have been borne by Jestyn. The shield given in the text is, with various colours, used for the arms of Cardiff and several families in Glamorganshire, and is given by Speed as the arms of that county. These arms were probably adapted from the Clare Arms, which were on a shield or, three chevrons gules. There is a Seal, bearing similar arms, of Sir John de Avene, who was reputed to descend from Jestyn, of the date of 1330, figured in the Arch. Camb., vol. ii., first series, p. 18.

Note F.

Page 10.—Considering the very small enclosures in the Vale of Glamorgan, more especially where many hedges have not been removed in modern times, the statement that it was a champion and open country shortly before Meyrick wrote is interesting. I never heard of a common arable field in Glamorganshire, but the way some properties are divided into small, detached fields and the glebe lands are scattered, and other facts, make it not unlikely that such existed once. Lammas meadows, having the separate properties divided into long, narrow strips, are still to be met with, though rare. I believe that in the hills there is no such intermixture of properties as in the Vale, and that there are no Lammas meadows. This would show that the division of the land into small fields is not due to the old Welsh law of inheritance and division among sons.

Note G.

Page 10.—Mention is here made of the consumption of woods about iron mills. In "Glamorganshire Pedigrees," under Ruthyn Manor, this passage occurs: "The Forest of Garth Maylwg is in it, but the "wood thereof was sold to the iron men." The hæmatite iron ore in the mountain limestone near Llantrissant was worked for making charcoal iron.

Note H.

Page 33.—I have not access to Lord Spencer's survey: but the earliest extent of the county known, viz., that of 1262, is printed in the Arch. Journal, vol. xxviii., p. 60; Clark's Charters, p 107; and abstracted in Clark's Land of Morgan, p. 33. According to the latter, there were then equal to 36 $\frac{1}{40}$ths knights' fees held in capite of the chief lord; in addition to which there were certain new fees, viz., two halves, three quarters, and one tenth, and certain cummods (comots) held by Welshmen "per Wales cariam." These were—

Half a cummod in Baglan,
" " Glinrotheni
Two cummods in Seingeniht,
One cummod in Machhein.

Mr. Clark, in the Arch. Journal, apparently considers the latter place to be Machen, but in the Land of Morgan, p. 34, says it was probably Miskin. The first opinion is the more likely to be correct, both from the similarity of the name and the fact that Miskin is probably included under the extent of Llantrisant, printed at p. 310 of the Arch. Journal, vol. xxviii. It will be noticed that in that extent one Adaaf ap Yvor paid 2s. in lieu of a sparrow hawk, which may have been a render for a large district. In the inquistions post-mortem of Edward I and 8 Edward II, Miskin and Glynrhondda were included with Llantrisant, and the same jury answered for the whole, which seems to me to make it appear more likely that in the earlier inquisition Miskin was covered by Llantrisant, rather than mentioned after Senghenith as one cummod in Machhein.

Note J.

Page 44.—According to Seebohm a normal ploughland would be 120 acres, varying with the nature of the soil. In Blount's Law Dictionary of 1691 occurs the following: Mise (a French word, signifying expense or disbursement * * *), has divers significations: first it is an honorary gift, or customary present, with which the people of Wales are wont to salute every new King and Prince of Wales at their entrance into that principality, &c., &c. Mises were paid in 1758. I can find no trace of such a payment in the Welsh Laws, and I think it probable that they were in the

nature of an aid from the tenants to the lord, to enable him to discharge his relief to the king. In the reign of Elizabeth they were described as a recognition *granted* by the tenants to the lord, in return for which they were to enjoy their ancient customs, and remission of all penalties, amercements and forfeitures incurred before the death of the last lord.

Note K.

Page 90.—As to the name Roath. The first place that I know of where this name occurs is the Charter of Nicholas (Bishop of Llandaff from 1149 to 1183) confirming to the Abbey of Tewkesbury *inter alia* "capellam de Raht." N. M. vol ii, p. 67. The later charter to Keynsham (N. M. vol. vi, p. 453), cited at p. 90 of the Land of Morgan, contains the name Raz—and this spelling also occurs in the Charter to Tewkesbury of 28 Edward I (inspecting and confirming a charter of 1106), printed in the N. M vol. ii, p. 66. The inquisitions have Rothe, Raath, &c. As to the tenures, there was a tenant, about Myryke's time, who rendered a pair of gilt spurs, which would probably be the "Serjant hould" tenure which he mentions. There were also free tenants and customary or bond tenants, cottagers and tenants who (in 24 Edward I) paid rents *ad coquinam*, or at the kitchen. [*Qy.*—May the latter be a vestige of old Welsh food rents?]

Note L.

Page 101.—The grant of the Lordship of Llandaff by Bishop Anthony Kytchin to George Mathewe of Radyr is to him and his heirs and assigns, and not in tail. The date is 5 June, 1553. It is expressed to be "in consideration of a certain sum of money," and there was a rent reserved of £49. 14s. 5d. By statute of 1 Elizabeth such conveyances were prohibited for the future.

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